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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—April 16.

Sun Rises	5 25 A M
Sun Sets	6 34 P M
Day's Length	13 h 09 m
High Water at Southport	6 27 A M
High Water at Wilmington	8 17 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 66°; 8 p. m., 65°. maximum, 76°; minimum, 62°; mean, 69°.

Rainfall for the day, 0.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 91.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., April 15th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The storm area from the central Gulf has passed off the New England coast; it gained considerable energy as it moved over the New England States, but caused nothing more than general rain from Norfolk north. The Northwest low area continues over the Upper Lakes, causing rain and high winds over those sections and the Upper Mississippi valley. Local thunder storms are reported over Florida. The barometer is highest over the far West, and is comparatively high over the Central Western valleys, and slightly warmer elsewhere. Fair weather prevails to-night, except from the Upper Mississippi valley northeast and over Florida.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 14.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 14.2 feet and rising.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

OUTLINES.

The Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration yesterday in the Senate; the arbitration treaty was discussed in executive session. —— The funeral of the late ex-Senator Voorhees took place yesterday at Terre Haute, Ind.; the Masons and many civic and military organizations followed the remains to the grave. —— The nomination of W. W. Rollins, postmaster at Asheville, N. C., has been confirmed. —— The Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., is sending out a large amount of sugar-beet seed. —— The case against the steamer Dauntless for violation of the neutrality laws is on trial in the U. S. Court at Jacksonville, Fla. —— The Cuban filibusters have changed their base of operations from Florida to New York, on account of the strict watch on their movements by U. S. Government officials. —— A revolution has broken out in Honduras. —— The bubonic plague at Bombay is decreasing. —— President McKinley will visit the Nashville Exposition after the adjournment of Congress. —— Princess de Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich., has created another sensation abroad. —— Weyler has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cultivation zone, and an enlargement of the hospital service in view of the approach of the rainy season in Cuba. —— The Spanish Government has sent agents to China to induce immigration to Cuba; a party of ninety-one Chinamen are en route engaged to work on sugar plantations. —— A lamp exploded in a church at Opelika, Ala., and stampeded a congregation assembled to witness a marriage; the wedding was postponed. —— Two negroes, with pistols, held up three white men in a country store near Bainbridge, Ga., and got away with thirty-five dollars in money and a few other articles. —— The Mississippi river continues to rise in the Louisiana levee district; the situation at Helena is unchanged; another rise is reported at Memphis. —— There is no truth in Turkish reports that the Greeks have been driven out of Macedonia; the main body of the irregulars continues its successful operations against the Turks; in all the Greeks have 80,000 regulars and 90,000 irregulars on the frontier; the Turks have about 150,000 troops in line. —— Some of the Western railroads are advocating a reduction of passenger rates with a view to increasing this traffic; but there is no chance of concerted action in this direction. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1¼@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼@1¼ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 7 16c; flour—market was active and firmer at 5@10c advance; wheat—spot firmer but quiet; No. 2 red in store and free on board 80¾c, nominal; corn—spot firmer; No. 2 29⅝c; at elevator and —c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1 65@1 67½c; spirits turpentine steady at 29½@30c.

The Oldtown Indians in Maine are drawing the color line, and have banished all white men from their reservation.

A Havana dispatch says "Weyler has left Cienfuegos." The reason he left it was probably because he could not take it with him, or maybe it was too hot.

Kentucky has already spent $75,000 trying to elect a Senator and hasn't got one yet. The indications are that when she does he will not be one that she can become really enthusiastic over.

It is estimated that at least 500,000 persons will have perished by the famine in India before it is ended. There is suffering from famine, too, in some portions of China, and many are dying from it.

During the past eight months this country exported $233,855,166 worth of breadstuffs and imported $4,849,025 worth, and yet the Republican tariff builders are playing the farce of protecting the American farmer from foreign competition.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,155

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Some of Mr. McKinley's friends are giving it out that he didn't deadbeat the Government when he took the Dolphin and went on that cruise. He paid the expenses of himself and party, while the Government furnished the vessel and the crew, and the fuel, etc. That is precisely what Mr. Cleveland used to do when he went on his duck-hunting expeditions, but the esteemed Republicans, including Bro. Dana, of the N. Y. *Sun* larruped him for it. The fact is that Mr. Cleveland did not have, and Mr. McKinley has not the right to take a Government vessel for their own pleasure. The fact that one set the precedent does not justify the other in following it. This is a small matter, but it would be well to observe the proprieties even in small matters.

Wong Chin Foo, a celestial denizen of Chicago, has started a paper in that city and will devote himself to Americanizing the Chinese in this country. As an agency to that end he has established a league into which no Chinaman will be admitted until he becomes allee samee 'Melican man. We simply remark to Mr. Chin Foo that he has undertaken a pretty large-sized job.

With free hides American shoe manufacturers were able to make large shipments of shoes to foreign countries. It is proposed to stop this now by putting a duty on hides. If this thing goes on some party will get a hiding when the next elections come around, and it will not be the free hide party.

During the month of March last year the importations of wool at New York amounted to 4,554,918 pounds, worth $483,153, last month they amounted to 25,553,751 pounds, valued at $3,224,784, which figuratively shows how the speculators are taking time by the forelock in anticipation of the tax on wool.

A Binghamton, N. Y., girl has agreed to sell one of her fingers and have it cut off for $1,500. It is to be grafted on the hand of a wealthy lady who for some reason is short one finger. The young lady needs money to pursue a musical education, and thinks she can spare a finger.

A London dispatch says "Great Britain will not invite a monetary conference." Well who thought she would? Great Britain has a soft snap on the world with the single gold standard and she is going to stick to it as long as other nations let her.

It is said that Captain Philo Norton, who some time ago committed suicide in a hospital in New York, left a paper stating that he believed in Buddism, not in Christianity. He probably knows all about it by this time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Pyxis toilet cream.
NOTICE—To shippers of truck.
W. B. COOPER—Knock down prices.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Joe Schloss, of New York, is in the city.

— Mr. L. L. Mallard, of Wallace, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. French, of Rocky Point, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. G. D. Potter, of Beaufort, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. E. B. Hall, of Elizabethtown, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Wm. Vernon, Yanceyville, made the STAR office a call yesterday.

— Mr. Frank Andrews, of Tar Landing, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. W. T. Sidbury, of Hampstead, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Lieutenant Edgar Jadwin, of the United States Army, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. D. Kellihan, of Cerro Gordo, was here yesterday, making business calls.

— Mr. John E. Farrior, of Cavenaugh, N. C., was among the arrivals yesterday.

— Messrs. J. A. Steele and O. A. Cloudy, of the S. A. L., registered here yesterday.

— H. E. Shaw, Esq., of Kinston, arrived in the city yesterday to attend the Superior Court.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The fire alarm system is now tested every afternoon.

— In the Police Court yesterday William Lavender, colored, was bound over to the Criminal Court on the charge of larceny.

— To-day being Good Friday the Produce Exchange, the banks and public buildings will be closed. A number of the stores will be closed also.

— Some very desirable houses and lots are offered for sale or for rent by Mr. W. M. Cumming, real estate agent and notary public. See his ad.

— The schooner *Ira B. Ellems*, which put in at this harbor for repairs some time ago, cleared yesterday for New York with a cargo of sugar, loaded at Macaria.

— Forty-eight years ago yesterday (so Policeman D. S. Bender informs the STAR) Wilmington and the surrounding country was covered with snow six inches deep.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 134 bales, against 153 on the same day last year; the local market closed firm at 7 cents, against 7⅝ cents on the corresponding day of last year.

— Mr. Charles Clinton Cutts, formerly of this city, and Miss Lena Colwell, both of Cordele, Ga., will be united in marriage Wednesday evening, April 28th, at 8 30 o'clock, in Christ church, Cordele. Cards announcing the happy event are being received.

— Yesterday morning about 10.30 o'clock an alarm of fire was sent in from box 52, Seventh and Queen streets, but the flames which were located in a frame dwelling on Tenth street, between Dawson and Wooster, were suppressed without the assistance of the fire department, which, however, responded promptly. The house is owned by Mr. L. Vollers and occupied by Wesley Watson, colored. The damage is slight and fully covered by insurance.

Capt. Leavitt's Open-Air Meetings.

The moving truths of the gospel were again eloquently and earnestly presented to the people last night by Capt. Leavitt at the intersection of Market and Front streets. It was a warm clear night and there was large number of interested hearers. Capt. Leavitt's powerful voice penetrated to the outskirts of the crowd and further, and it was easy to see that many of the congregation were deeply interested. The services closed at 9 30. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday night, beginning at 7 30 p. m., and Sunday afternoon after the conclusion of services at the Seamen's Bethel, Capt. Leavitt will address a meeting near the foot of Market street.

University Summer School.

The University of North Carolina Summer School will open Tuesday, June 22. This will be the fourth session of the school, and its faculty will endeavor to make it the most successful. Courses, in charge of competent instructors, will be offered in English, science, geography, history, psychology, pedagogy, modern languages, mathematics, drawing and manual training, primary work, music and Latin.

Prof. C. W. Toms, at present of the Durham Graded Schools, will be superintendent of the University Summer School, and information concerning the details of courses can be had by addressing him or President Alderman.

The faculty of the Summer Law School consists of John Manning, L. L. D., and Jas. E. Shepherd, L. L. D.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—7 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—138 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 539 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—1 bale cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 151 bbls rosin, 55 bbls tar.

Rafts—190 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 134 bales; spirits turpentine, 19 casks; rosin, 693 bbls; tar, 388 bbls.

Revival Services at Fifth Street M. E Church.

Rev. J. A. Hornaday, of Weldon, who has been conducting a series of meetings at the Fifth Street Methodist church, left for his home yesterday. During his stay in this city he endeared himself to a great many of our people, who will always remember him with the kindliest feeling. His labors have been crowned with success.

The revival services will continue for some days longer. Last night Rev. R. C. Beamen, presiding elder, conducted the services.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Death of Mrs. O. G. Foard.

A telegram to Mr. C. D Foard yesterday brought the distressing news of the death of his mother, Mrs. O. G. Foard, which occurred at her home in Newton, N. C., on Wednesday night. Mr. Foard's numerous friends will sympathize with him keenly in this affliction. Mr. H. M. Foard is the step-son of the deceased lady.

— Mr. W. A. Teachey, of Teacheys, was here yesterday.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A Large Number of Cases Disposed of at the Session Held Yesterday.

In the Superior Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Frank Swilt vs. W. H. Howe and W. & W. Railroad Company. Judgment for plaintiff. Motion for new trial overruled and notice of appeal given.

The Singer Manufacturing Company vs. H. Merritt. Judgment for plaintiff.

John Oli vs. George Peaman. Continued.

John Maunder vs. J. H. Sweeney. Non suit.

Ocean View Company vs. J. A. Hewlett. Non suit.

J. H. Sharp, assignee, vs. W. E. Mayo. Time allowed to file pleadings.

C. M. Bonham vs. E. H. Sneed & Co. Non suit.

Corbett & Gore vs. Adrian & Vollers. Non suit.

H. & H. W. Catherwood vs. Adrian & Vollers. Non suit.

E. J. Powers vs. J. F. Everett. Continued.

Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Adrian & Vollers. Non suit.

J. Davis, receiver, etc., vs. Adrian & Vollers. Non suit.

G. R. French & Son vs. Durham Fertilizer Co. Continued.

Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. vs. W. H. Howe. Order.

E. K. Bryan assignee, vs. J. D. Rogers. Non suit.

Standard Oil Company vs. Harding Johnson. Alias issued.

D. L. Gore vs. A. M. McKinnon. Non suit.

S. Bear, Sr. vs. Andrew Smith et al. Non suit.

Katz & Polvogt vs. R. F. Holmes. Continued.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania vs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. Continued.

F. H. Cooper vs. Laura J. Cooper. Continued.

Worth & Worth vs. D. McMillan's Sons. Judgment against those who have had service, and alias for others.

R. W. Hicks vs. J. N. Rivenbark. Judgment.

R. W. Hicks vs. Z. G. Thompson. Judgment.

Louisville Packing Co. vs. J. R. Turrentine. Non suit.

Burr & Bailey vs. J. W. Taylor. Continued.

M. S. Blossom et al. vs. Henry Green et al. Judgment.

Hurlbert Bros. & Co. vs. M. P. Taylor, Jr. & Co. Non suit.

Frank Blodgett et al. vs. Union Construction Co. Continued.

W. A. Wright et al. vs. W., N. & N, R. R. Co. Non suit.

I. Meares et al., receivers, etc., vs. Alfred Jones et al. Decree.

I. Meares et al., receivers, etc., vs. Adolphus Thomas et al. Decree.

I. Meares et al., receivers, etc., vs. S. F. Yopp et al. Decree.

I. Meares et al., receivers, etc., vs. A. M. Wilson et al. Off.

I. Meares et al., receivers, etc., vs. Abel Walker et al. Decree.

J. W. Westbrook vs. Smith & Barr. Alias issued.

W. T. Levering vs. Adrian & Vollers. Continued.

Mrs. Jennie T. Rittenhouse, administratrix, vs. Wilmington Street Railway Co. Set for trial first Monday of next term.

T. B. Barnett vs. W., N. & N. Railway. Set for trial second Monday of next term: first case.

Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

During the morning session Geo. Rountree, Esq., presented to the Court Attorney Geo. B. Elliott, who was duly sworn.

An Incendiary Attempt Foiled.

Early last night a bold attempt was made to burn the residence of Capt. Samuel Carmon, a conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line. About 7.45 o'clock Mr. Wm. Sumlin, while passing the residence of Capt. Carmon, on Fourth street between Campbell and Red Cross, noticed a bright light in the rear of the house. Upon investigating, Mr. Sumlin found that the house was on fire. He immediately informed Capt. Carmon and family, who at the time were at supper. Capt. Carmon, with the assistance of Mr. Sumlin, succeeded in suppressing the flames before any headway was made. The house is a two-story frame building; next to the old Hemenway school building, which was on fire Wednesday morning. The fire was no doubt of incendiary origin, as the smell of kerosene oil, under the house where the fire started, was strong.

Complimentary Ball by Harmony Circle.

The Harmony Circle gave a most enjoyable ball last night, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Solky. Mr. Solky is a popular young business man, and his bride, a charming young lady of New York, is winning many friends in this city.

Music for the occasion was rendered by Prof. Miller's band, the engagement being Prof. Miller's first since his return from Baltimore. Dancing lasted until 12 o'clock, when a midnight supper was served.

Among the visitors was Mr. Joe Schloss, of New York city.

No Quorum.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for last night at 8.30 o'clock, but only three out of the ten aldermen were present, and consequently no meeting was held. Those present were Mayor Wright and Aldermen Hewlett, Keith and Norwood.

The Board will meet in special session this morning at 11 o'clock.

Good Friday.

At St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt, pastor, there will be services to-day (Good Friday), German and Holy Communion, at 11 a. m.; English at 8 p. m.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

LOGUE HARRIS FINED.

Other Raleigh News—Tax Equalization Case Argued Before the Supreme Court.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.—Justice Marcom fined Logue Harris fifteen dollars and costs for assaulting Superintendent Logan D. Howell of the city schools.

W. K. Merritt has resigned as director of the blind institution.

The tax equalization case was argued before the Supreme Court to-day. Avery appeared for the Attorney General and Harris and Hinsdale for the Governor.

Wilmington Day at the Nashville Exposition.

Last night Mayor Wright received the following telegram from Nashville, Tenn., Exposition Headquarters, viz:

Honorable Mayor, Wilmington, N. C:

May 18th was this day designated as Wilmington, N. C., day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

HERMAN JUSTI.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES FOR RENT or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

FOR rent or for sale, a two-story House on "Summer Rest," Wrightsville Sound. W. M. Cumming, Agent and Notary Public. ap 15 3t

For Sale, a very desirable place near the Postoffice. Also a two-story six room House in Brooklyn. Also two Houses on southwest corner Second and Church. "There are also others." W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. ap 15 3t

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 20 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

Think of it! 10-4 Sheeting at 18 Market street for 11¼ cents per yard. Just received tremendous job in White Goods and Matting to be run off this week. New bargains coming in every day. ap 7 tf

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 98. mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 138 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

ALL TRAINS ON THE WILMINGTON SEACoast Railroad, Freight and Passenger, will leave and arrive at New Depot, corner Ninth and Orange Sts, on and after April 18th, 1897. Morning train leaving Ocean View will leave at 7 30 a. m. on and after 17th inst. R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. ap 15 2t

Shippers of Truck

WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE Air Cushion Rubber Stamps, as they always make a good impression on a wood surface. Seal Presses Stamp Pans, Key Tags, Stamp Ink 5c—enough to fill your Pad.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street,
'Phone 940. apr 4 tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith. This 6 March 27th, 1897.
apr 4 till my 1 WILLARD SMITH.

For All Kinds of

Tan, Pimples, Sunburn, Roughness,

—USE—

PYXIS TOILET CREAM.

25 cents at most Druggists.
ap 16 tf

Knock Down Prices.

ARBUCKLE COFFEE, 10 cases.
RIO COFFEE, 100 bags.
FLOUR, all grades, 800 barrels.
SUGARS, " 100 "
STAR LYE, 100 cases.
MENDELSON'S LYE, 100 cases.
A. & H. SODA, 100 cases.

W. B. COOPER,
apr 11 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E Cor. Front and Market Sts.
ap 13 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 14, 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets
ap 10 DAW tf

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement,

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Rye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH.
ap 9 tf

RICE, RICE.

50 Bushels Upland Seed Rice.
1,781 Barrels Flour.
2,100 Bushels Corn.
800 Bushels Meal.
76,000 Pounds Meat.

Also Hay, Hoop Iron, Oats, Peanuts, Soap, Molasses, Salt, Nails, Crackers, Can goods, Candy, Drugs and other goods.

D. L. GORE.
120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
ap 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THIS WEEK AT The Unlucky Corner

Preserves.

The other articles you must come to see, as it will cut its way into your favor and literally make the dust fly.

Prices will astonish you.

S. W. SANDERS.
ap 11 tf

Hamme, The Hatter,

FOR LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST Prices in Spring Hats and Caps. Nice line of Umbrellas.
apr 11 tf 26 North Front street.

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PFEMPERT,
dec 30 tf No. 11 South Front street

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

No. 29 North Front St.

A SPECIAL SHOWING OF LADIES'

SHIRT WAISTS.

We have three brands made up in Organdies of the most exquisite patterns. Each Waist has directions for changing the Sleeves from the present style to the "Butter Fly" Sleeve.

"Gertrude"

$1.50.

"Hortense"

$3.00.

Exquisite Silks for SHIRT WAISTS.

Marion.'

Queen Bess

$1.00.

"Phillis"

$2.00.

Imported ORGANDIES for SHIRT WAISTS.

Kid Gloves for Easter, Beautiful Shades.
ap 11 tf

Joe Jefferson,

The most noted actor of the comedy known as "Rip Van Winkle," played in our Opera House last night before a large and appreciative audience. There were loud bursts of laughter heard from every side, and he played his part with great tact and merit. He represented the man that went up on the mountain side and fell asleep and slept twenty years. When he awoke the times had changed, the town had grown, and with it opposition and push on every side. He found what we find looking back 20 years, when the world did business on easy going happy-go-lucky plan, sold and bought on long time, when a man's word was as good as his bond. But we have to look in another direction to be up to the times and ahead of that class of merchants that play the part of "Rip Van Winkle" in their daily life, and also act the part of Joe Jefferson in another respect. His prices are double for seats of other companies, and also their prices are double for their goods, as can be seen by comparison in prices below:

Ladies' Sailor Hats, both white and black, for 9c each. Nice High Crown Sailors at 15c.

Beautiful banded Sailors at 25c, both bell and plain crown.

1,000 Hats made of fine straw and braid, a special leader this week, for 10c. Ladies' Hats, nicely trimmed of ribbon, chiffon and flowers, gotten up in good style, for 50c. Nicer Hats for 75c and $1.00. Fine Chiffon, made of best of silk, 46 inches wide, all colors, $1.00 per yard. Fine Hats made up in good style, trimmed out of the best of material, for $1.50, 2.00, 2.50 up to 6.00 each.

We are controlling the principal Millinery business of the city, and would like to have you look at our stock of Hats before buying elsewhere; get our prices and you will find we are not asleep, nor have we been asleep for 20 years.

With your headwear you need some nice Dress Goods, Silks, Percales, Linens. Lauren's Spring Wool Suiting, all the leading style of Dress Goods of every kind. Shirt Waist Silk for 25c, strictly all silk, good colors and styles, 30 inches wide, 1 piece of each color, best of silk background with light shade of green stripe—one lilac, one navy blue with small white stripe—for 35c per yard. Shades of Silk for 35c per yard. Best Taffeta for 60, 69, 75 and 85c per yard.

You will find us at 119 North Front St., opposite The Orton.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,
apr 11 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

FOR EASTER.

We Are Showing a Nice Line of Dress Goods.

All Silk and Wool goods 25 and 45 cents a yard. They are beauties.

Our 10c Dimities are sold elsewhere at 15 cents. Everything in Dress Trimmings. Ladies' Skirt Protectors 9c a yard. Some beautiful Flowers for trimming Hats. Sailor Hats 10 and 75c. Elegant line of Shoes and Slippers. Pat. Tip Oxfords are low as 40c. Some new things in Tan Goods.

Our stock of Clothing is complete. Nobby Easter Suits $3.50 to $8.50. We make a specialty in $5.00 Suits. Pretty line of Easter Pants.

Yours for Bargains,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.
Greatest Bargains in Mattings. ap 11 tf

EASTER SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Laarge Stock. Latest Styles.

Ladies' Black and Chocolate Oxfords.

Gents' Russia Calf Bals. Misses and Children's Oxfords and Slippers.

New Stock, made for this trade. Lowest prices. Give us a call.

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

Fourth and Campbell Streets.
ap 11 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	March 9th, '96.	March 9th, '97
Deposits	$569,000	$609,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,300	165,153
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. ap 4 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1897

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The beet sugar industry must eventually become an important one in this country, and that before many years. Our farmers must of necessity seek something that will pay them better than the staple products upon which they have been depending, with, in recent years, unsatisfactory results. Cotton growing in the South is overdone. The same may be said of tobacco, the area and acreage of which are annually increasing. Wheat growing in the West is overdone, and the same may be said of corn, which is profitable only as it is converted into pork or beef. The farmers of both South and West must diversify their crops and see if they can't find something in which there is a margin for profit. As a class they are exceedingly slow in getting out of the beaten track, or in making new ventures, and notwithstanding their experience they stick to cotton and tobacco in the South and to wheat and corn in the West, overstock the market, and when selling time comes take what they can get and complain of hard times. They can't prevent the hard times, but they could do much to help themselves and prevent the hard times from hurting them so much if they would improve their methods, and study more the wants of the world and how to profit by these wants.

The sugar cane growing area of this country is confined to a comparatively small area. The sorghum cane might be grown on a very large area, but there is but little attention given to that. But as our sugar cane does it would probably require a rich soil to make it a profitable crop. With all our sugar growing area we do not produce one-tenth as much as is required for home consumption, for we are the greatest sugar-using people in the world, and the consumption *per capita* is constantly increasing. This makes an opening for the farmers of the West and of the South in the cultivation of sugar beets, from which Europe now gets its main supply of sugar, and we get a large portion of ours.

Sugar beets are now grown and sugar made in Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and perhaps in some other European countries. In Germany it has become a great industry; in France an important one. But in Germany it is the most largely and systematically pursued. The success which has attended it in that country attracted some years ago the attention of some of our capitalists who established plants in some of the Western States with such results that they have been added to from year to year until now we have seven in operation, with several more in contemplation. There is one in Virginia, the others in operation are in the West, as will be those projected. With all we have we produce only an insignificant proportion of the sugar annually consumed, and might produce a hundred times as much without materially affecting the price.

In Germany there are 113 factories which now consume nearly 12,000,000 tons of beets. It is a paying business for them, and a paying business for the farmers who raise the beets. In view of the fact that this subject is now attracting some attention in the South, we reproduce the following Washington dispatch published a few days ago:

"There is much information for those identified with sugar interests in a report just issued by the Agricultural Department on the sugar beet. In reviewing the cost of manufacture, it says that in 113 factories exporting in Germany the mean net profit for each factory was $82 240 for the past year. First class beets rarely sell for less than $5 a ton.

"The Western Beet Sugar Company, of Watsonville, Cal., stated that in the season of 1888-89, the cost of manufacturing sugar from the beets amounted to $80.80 per ton of sugar. The Department holds now that with the best machinery and most economical processes, beet sugar can be made in this country at a cost of from three to four cents per pound, when the price of rich beets does not exceed $5 a ton. From reliable data it is stated that in Europe the cost of erecting a factory with the most modern machinery, of a capacity of at least 800 tons of beets per day, is about $200,000. In this country, owing to increased cost of transportation and the higher price for labor, the cost probably would be $250,000. The report discountenances cheap manufacturing processes and holds out no reasonable hope to farmers of successfully establishing a home beet sugar factory, but predicts that the co-operative factory methods practiced in Europe, in which beet growing farmers hold part or a majority of the stock, will eventually come into use here. Of 11,672,916 metric tons of beets delivered to the German factories in 1895 96, 2,689,004 tons were grown by shareholders.

"Seven beet sugar factories are now shown to be in operation in this country and four others are building or contemplated. The rate of increase in sugar consumption for twenty-three years has been 278 per cent. in the United States, 142 in France, 159 in Germany, 107 in Austria and 90 in England."

There are some interesting and suggestive facts and figures presented in this report. Nearly ten years ago, when the industry was in its infancy in California, sugar could be made for a fraction over four cents a pound. It ought to be made for considerably less now. But four cents a pound is less than the planters of Louisiana say they can afford to make it for, and hence they have been demanding protection from German beet sugar and other imported sugars, which come from countries where sugar can be made for less than they can make it.

This country spends about $250,000,000 a year, perhaps more, for sugar, nine-tenths of which goes abroad, while we have the capacity to produce not only all we need, but a large surplus for export, as Germany is now doing with her 113 factories which manufacture for export. Wouldn't the money sent abroad for sugar if kept at home and distributed among our own people improve the conditions very much?

As far as the farmers are concerned beet growing can be pursued without materially interfering with the growing of other crops if they desire, for a few acres of beets, yielding as abundantly as they do, would pay handsomely and give time enough to attend to anything else the farmer wished to. This could be made a side crop, and yet bring in more money than the staple crops now grown. The trouble now is, and one of the drawbacks to prevent farmers from growing the beets is the want of markets in the absence of manufactories, but the farmers of Germany overcame that difficulty by co-operation and putting up their own factories. They didn't wait for the men with money to come along and build factories, but combined and built factories for themselves, which could be done in this country as well as in Germany.

Some day this will be done, and this will become a great industry in this country and a great industry in the South, which by nature is better adapted to beet growing than the West. There are immense possibilities in it, and rich reward for the section that first turns its attention earnestly and systematically to it.

MINOR MENTION.

The Legislature of the State of New York made the blunder of abolishing the penitentiary convict hiring system without making any provision for the employment of the convicts, and now they are beginning to see some of the results of this enforced idleness. Commenting on this the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Just what was expected from the enforced idleness of convicts in this State is happening. Four prisoners have become insane in one week in the Kings county penitentiary, and many others, it is reported, are bordering on madness. This is but the natural result of a violation of natural law. Man is an active being. He cannot be shut up and deprived of adequate physical occupation without dooming him to death or dementia. Thanks to the efforts of intelligent philanthropists, penology has been made a science, and one about which there is not much complexity or abstruseness. Its basis is common sense. The confinement of human beings in idleness is known by actual observation to be a more cruel punishment than scourging, or branding, or ear-cropping. Yet here in New York State a deplorable condition is found in the public prisons. It ought to cause every elector who is cognizant of it to blush for the government of which he is an integral part."

The object in repealing the law under which the convicts were hired to manufacturers, or worked in the prisons in manufacturing things for sale, was in deference to the protests against putting that kind of labor in competition against wage-earners outside of the penitentiaries, which was right enough, but the blunder was in doing that without providing some other way to keep the criminals employed, when employment is necessary to health and sanity. As attention has been so strikingly called to this the probabilities are that some action will be taken to remedy the blunder; but it is remarkable that it takes some States so long to discover that the right way to employ convicts is in working and keeping up the public roads, or in draining swamps where there are swamps, or where this can't be done at once, in working them on farms, where they will at least be self-supporting, and get the benefit of out-door exercise.

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A correspondent of the London *News*, writing from Athens, quotes the King of Greece as speaking thus: "If Greece had been a great power and had walked into Crete long ago. her action would have been welcomed by the Powers, as well as by the rest of the world, as a blessing. But she is only a small Power, and seems unable to no anything that will satisfy the great Powers." This is not the experience of Greece alone; it is the experience of all weak countries, which seem to have no rights which strong Powers are bound to respect. Let two of the strong Powers have a misunderstanding, or come into conflict in any way, and the expedients of diplomacy are exhausted before another move is made, but let there be a misunderstanding between the weak and the strong, or a conflict of interests, and immediately a peremptory demand is made by the strong, which if not responded to as desired, is followed by something in the shape of an "ultimatum" or a warship. The ability of nations to resist and hit back makes a vast difference in their demeanor towards each other. The strong are polite and conciliatory towards each other, blunt and arrogant towards the weak. The fact is that the "great" nations are great bullies, but they do their bullying where it is attended with little danger.

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In making his motion, Wednesday, to refer Senator Vest's resolution declaring illegal the action of Secretary Gage in preparing to enforce the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, and deprecating a premature discussion of that bill, Senator Morrill threw out a significant hint when he said that some of the provisions of that bill might be changed before reaching the Senate. The length of time which the Senate Committee is taking to revise it is a pretty good indication that it will be thoroughly overhauled and it has been currently reported as if coming from authoritative sources that it will be so thoroughly overhauled and remodelled that Mr. Dingley would scarcely recognize it if he met it on the road. The close vote on Senator Morrill's motion to refer Senator Vest's resolution shows one of the reasons, and the main one, why this revision will take place. The Protectionists in the Senate know that they can't run the House bill through if they were disposed to, and therefore modification is a necessity. The Republican Senators are not entitled to any credit for their seeming moderation; they simply can't help themselves and have wisely concluded that they had better take what they can get than fight for what they can't get.

BOOK NOTICES.

The April number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is beautifully illustrated and filled with interesting reading matter, particularly for the ladies, for whom this publication is especially intended. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The reader of foreign literature will find a fine selection of articles from the leading European periodicals in the *Eclectic Magazine* for April. The list covers a wide range of subjects—biographic, historic, economic, scientific etc. Published by E. R Pelton, 129 Fifth avenue, New York.

McClure's Magazine for April in addition to other interesting features, contains stories by Rudyard Kipling and Ian Maclaren, and some interesting sketches of Gen. Grant's early life. It is, as usual, handsomely illustrated. Published by the S. S. McClure Company, 141-155 East 25th street, New York.

Alden's Juvenile Jem is the title of an interesting and cheap illustrated monthly publication for children, which is intended to be both entertaining and instructive. At 25 cents a year any one can afford to take such a publication, and furnish the little ones not only with something to amuse and entertain, but also to instruct them. Address John B. Alden, box 1227, New York.

The Century Magazine for April is filled with most interesting reading matter and superb in illustration. This is called the Grant Memorial number, and the frontis piece presents a fine picture of Grant's tomb. Among the papers presented is a very entertaining one, entitled "New Conditions in Central Africa," illustrated. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In the construction of the Dingley bill the representatives of the various interests it is proposed to protect responded most liberally to the "Step up, gentlemen, and help yourselves" invitation.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— It is not only Chicago, Canton and Cincinnati that have filed their protests against the Dingley Tariff bill. Italy, Germany and the Netherlands have entered diplomatic objection, with other countries to hear from. Mr. Dingley does not seem to have pleased either insiders or outsiders.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The King of Siam is coming to this country, so he says, to view some of our historic ruins. We don't make a speciality of ruins over here, but we constantly strive to please, and his highness will be permitted to stop off at Albany and take a look at Dave Hill's plans for reorganizing the Democratic Party.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The French have tried the system of bounties as a means of encouraging the merchant marine; but it has proven a miserable failure. To repel trade by hostile tariffs and at the same time to try to induce it by coaxing subsidies is a self-defeating policy. We know of no instance in which any permanently satisfactory result has beed attained by the bounty system.—*Phil. Record, Ind.*

—— The English Premier, Lord Salisbury, is not making much of a record as a diplomat among the European statesmen he is is now going up against in the Eastern trouble which is on the hands of the great Powers. Heretofore England had taken the lead in putting forward measures in such alliances. She is at this time apparently a back number.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— The American people suffer under so many weightier evils that they no not trouble themselves much about the very old offence of nepotism in their servants. But the amiable President McKinley puts a severe strain on their tolerance when he not only appoints his relatives and near friends to the best offices—as in the case of "Cousin Osborne" to the London Consulate and Private Secretary Boyle to Liverpool—but permits a revocation in their interest of an executive order limiting the pay to a reasonable salary and abolishing the fat fees. This is rather rubbing in the favoritism.—*New York World, Dem.*

— Durham *Sun*: Farmers throughout this and other counties in this section of the State are greatly encouraged at the present outlook for the wheat crop this year. Most of them say they have the best looking wheat that they have had in years.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greenville *Reflector*: We are pained to note the death of Mrs. Jennie Woolard, wife of Mr. M. A. Woolard, which occurred Saturday morning. She was 33 years of age.

— Newbern *Journal*: Frank Collins, a drayman by occupation, while at work yesterday at Blank's mill suddenly fell dead. The body was taken charge of by Coroner Lassiter. The cause of Collins' death is supposed to be heart disease.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Leitner, the venerable mother of Mrs. B. M. Privett and Mrs. David Davis, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Davis, in this city this morning at 9 o'clock after a protracted illness, aged 58 years.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: A mass meeting of our leading citizens was held at the Mayor's office Tuesday night in regard to bringing the proposed Snow Hill railroad to Goldsboro. The project met with considerable favor, and from the present outlook the railroad will be built. A committee is now at work soliciting subscriptions.

— Asheville *Citizen*: Joseph C. Clark, a farmer living at Riceville, eight miles from Asheville, while sowing oats in his field Monday morning about 10 o'clock, suddenly fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. His son, who was in the field and saw him fall, ran to him, but he was able to articulate only a few words before be expired.

— Salisbury *Sun*: The St. Louis capitalists who are working the Lowder mine, near Albemarle, have "struck it rich." They came upon a vein sixty feet below the surface and are shoveling out very rich ore by the wagon load. R. Eames, Jr, who was here to-day, tells us that 600 pounds of the ore was shipped to St. Louis by express recently. This ore was very rich, pure gold being in evidence all through.

— Concord *Standard*: A phenomenal specimen of humanity was brought from No. 10 township, this county, Tuesday morning. It is an unfortunate negro boy about 9 years of age, and its name is Babe Morgan. It is a mute and is altogether without mind. It is on the move constantly, clawing and tearing at everybody within its reach. The child will put its nose to the floor or ground and root and grunt like a hog. The child has been without reason always, and has but recently become unmanageable. Jailer Hill has taken the unfortunare child to the asylum at Goldsboro, where it will be cared for.

— Chatham *Record*: Mr. Ben Williams, of Williams township, died on last Thursday, aged 86 years. He was a remarkably vigorous and industrious old man until a short time before his death, and until a year before his death he plowed and worked on his farm as actively as many men much younger. —— Mr. Samuel Siler, of Matthews township, is one of the most active and vigorous old men that we have ever heard of. Although 86 years old he can ride horseback with less fatigue than most men many years younger. For instance, on last Thursday he rode here from his home, twenty miles distant, and back the same day. A forty mile horseback ride in one day is pretty good for a man 86 years of age. —— We hear that a live alligator, about three feet long, was recently seen in Haw river, in New Hope township.

TWINKLINGS.

— "My task in life," said the pastor complacently, "consists in saving young men." "Oh!" replied the maiden with a soulful longing, "save a nice looking one for me."—*Dublin World.*

— "John," she began, casting aside her paper. "Well?" "Is that Mayflower log which has just been returned to us a piece of petrified wood, or just ordinary oak?"—*Philadelphia North American.*

— She—"It must have taken a great deal of persistence on your part to learn to play the violin so well." He—"It did. I had to go constantly armed for five years."—*Life.*

— Husband—"I hope, my dear, that your trip abroad has benefitted you." Wife—"Indeed it has. I met the Van Smiths who live next door, and they have asked me to call on them."—*New York Herald.*

—"Why," shouted the opposer of the tyranny of the trusts. "why do I have to pay eight cents a pound for sugar?" "Because," shouted in return one who was plainly an emissary, because you can't git no more credit."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Cruel King Laughed: "Go find a needle that I have buried in yon haystack," he said, "and you shall have my daughter's hand." "Is that all?" remarked the suiter. "Well, I had no idea you'd let me off so easy." Taking out his X ray machine, he turned the light upon the collection of dry grass. Ten minutes later the princess was his.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

— Miss Mobile—Well, Martha, how is your husband now?

Martha—Polly, miss, po'ly. He's got that exclamatory rheumatism.

Miss Mobile—You mean inflammatory rheumatism, Martha. "Exclamatory" is to cry out.

Martha (with solemn conviction)—That's it, mum; that's it! He don't do nothing but holler!—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

— The militiaman was undergoing an examination for a non-commissioned officer.

"What do army regulations make the first requisite in order that a man may be buried with military honors?" was the question fired at him.

"Death," he promptly responded.

And after mature reflection the examining committee held that he was right.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The Attraction.

"Who is that little man talking to all those people crowding about him? He's been attracting no end of attention tonight."

"Why, haven't you heard of Jinkins, the great explorer, just returned from his expedition into the very heart of Bungaboo, where he had the most thrilling experiences?"

"Certainly. And you don't tell me that's Jinkins?"

"Oh, no! Jinkins isn't here. That's Firkins, who claims he used to go to the same school with Jinkins."—London Tit-Bits.

Hard Lines.

Husband—Here they have brought me an account for a ball costume. How is that?

Wife—Oh! Don't you remember? It is for the green dress I wore last year at the ball where we first met.

Husband—S-o-o-o? And now I am expected to pay for the net with which I was caught.—*L'Annunziatore.*

ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW

IT IS CLAIMED BY IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

One Story In Support of Each Country, Colonel Lynch of Lynchburg, Va., Versus a Mayor of Galway, Ireland—The Latter a Rather Unusual Kind of Man.

It seems to be a part of the unwritten law of the United States to hang some criminals without the formality of a trial by jury.

Lynchburg, Va., advances a claim to the originality of the idea, and the claim is skillfully maintained by a reference to well known facts that actually existed prior to and during the Revolutionary war. At that period the country was thinly settled and the founts of justice few and far between. Desperadoes and Tories of a guerrilla type, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, plundered, robbed and killed indiscriminately wherever and whenever they pleased. A distinguished officer of the patriot American army, Colonel Charles Lynch, organized a protective force, arrested the outlaws, and at a sort of drumhead court martial first satisfied himself and his comrades as to the guilt of the accused and then hanged them to the nearest tree without reference to the constituted authorities.

At first this was known as Lynch's law, and the term has gradually become modified into what we know today as lynch law.

Colonel Lynch's brother founded Lynchburg, hence the name of that old town.

Now, as in fact nearly all of our law, both civil and military, comes from the other side of the water, they, too, over there, have a claim that lynch law originated with them, and in proof of the assertion recite a very curious historical tradition which occurred during the reign of the seventh Henry in England. The system of government was not then as completely developed in Europe as it is today, for baronies, cities and leagues, although often subservient to one great centralized power, were in a measure independent of outside control and managed their own private affairs almost exclusively, except during a general or foriegn war, when they united forces for mutual protection. Galway, in Ireland, was one of these cities, and Mayor James Lynch Fitzstephens was the great Li Hung Chang, or chief mogul, who was not only supreme judge, but also commander of the militia, chief comptroller of finance, director of commerce, and in fact the holder of all the political plums worth having.

Mayor James Lynch Fitzstephens found it necessary to send his eldest son to Spain on a commercial mission. The boy was of a wild, reckless disposition, and instead of attending to his father's business, straightway got on a tear and soon squandered the funds intrusted to him in the wildest sort of dissipation. This compelled him to borrow a large sum of money from a merchant to whom he was accredited, and the usual result followed—that of giving notes bearing his father's name, every one a forgery. However, with this money the young man concluded his business arrangements, and when he embarked for home the nephew of the money lender accompanied him back to Ireland, where he was to receive payment for the loan.

Young Lynch was in a box. There was no way he could personally settle so large a debt, and he dared not avow his defalcation to his father. So one night, while calmly sailing across the bay of Biscay, he induced some of the crew of the vessel to assist him, bought the silence of the rest, and then the young Spaniard was seized, bound hand and foot and quietly tossed overboard. The ship belonged to the murderer's father, the seamen were in his employ, and Spain was far distant. Returning to Galway, he told his father a tale of how the young Spaniard had started with him, but that a gale had blown the foreigner overboard, never mentioning, however, the matter of debt.

Years passed on, and James Lynch Fitzstephens, Jr., now a prosperous merchant, became as widely respected as his father, but it was remarked that he did no business whatever with the Spanish houses. One day the elder J. Lynch Fitzstephens received a pressing summons to attend the deathbed of one of his old seamen, who had served him long and faithfully. Impelled by remorse, the dying man let the cat out of the bag, confessing the whole villainy of the mayor's only son and told of his share in the crime. It was a frightful blow, but the old man determined to do the right thing, cost what it might.

His first act was to arrest his son, whom, despite the entreaties of his wife and relatives, he committed to prison on the charge of murder. The next, to secure other evidence, which was obtained in the persons of four or five survivors and eyewitnesses, those who had not taken part in the crime, but merely looked on; the accomplices, strangely enough, had either all died or left for other parts.

The mayor, by virtue of his office, presided at the trial, heard the verdict of guilty and pronounced sentence of death on his son. Few persons believed the sentence would be executed, and many resolved that it should not. "Neither the laws of God nor man can demand such a sacrifice at the hands of a father," they argued, "for it is horrible, wicked and against nature, and, after all, it was only the carcass of a hated Spaniard in the balance against his own son."

No use. The judge was steel, and he set the day for the execution. Then the women took a hand. Mother, sisters and relatives canvassed the community, and the result was that on the morning when the mayor-judge appeared with his son, surrounded by the officers of justice, on the way to execution, a rush was made by a large crowd of citizens, who had formed for a rescue.

Unable to contend against such numbers, the resolute old man ordered the culprit taken back into the house, where he had been kept since the trial for greater security against escape or assistance. The mayor was the last to retreat, strongly barring the door behind him and securely barricading the windows. The mob set up a shout, for they supposed they had succeeded in preventing a hanging, but little did they know the spirit of that stern old man. In a few minutes prisoner and judge appeared at an upper window. The crowd below were stricken speechless at what they beheld. They saw the mayor himself fix a stout rope around the neck of his son, who made no resistance, and, after embracing the latter once, resolutely launch him into eternity. This act of stern justice so confounded them that they dispersed in silence.

After the death of his son Judge James Lynch Fitzstephens resigned his office and spent the few remaining years of his life in retirement and prayer.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Bag of Money.

A strange story of money recovered comes from Liverpool. A chimney sweep in cleaning an oven flue found £40 in coin in a bag. On telling the lady of the house she burst into tears and fainted. She had put the money there herself years ago, and having forgotten the fact had accused her son, who was rather wild, of stealing it, with the result that he had left the house in indignation and had never returned.

The Moat.

Before the days of artillery the moat was an effective means of defense, particularly when filled with water. In very large forts or castles it sometimes assumed the dimensions of a lake, being often 100 yards wide and 10 to 20 feet deep. The moat was crossed by a drawbridge, which could be raised at an instant's notice. When the moat was too wide to permit of this bridge covering the entire distance, a slight wooden bridge was employed.

Electric Bitters.

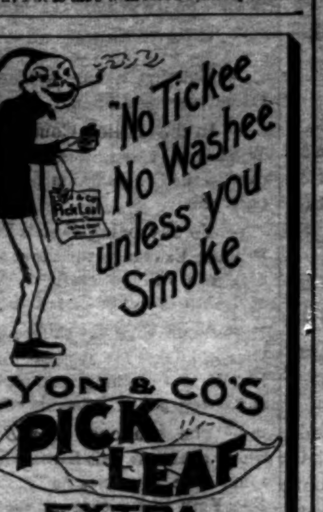
Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Southport, April 17, 18.
Scott's Hill, at Acorn Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.
R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔	12 @	14
Sides ℔	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔	5¾ @	7½
Shoulders ℔	4½ @	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔	10 @	15
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	47 @	42½
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	85 @	90
CANDLES—℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔—		
Northern Factory	12 @	13½
Dairy, Cream	14 @	14½
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	9 @	15
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	8
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 00 @	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 75
Choice	@	4 25
Straight	4 50 @	4 75
First Patent	@	5 20
GLUE—℔—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	43½
Car load, in bags—White	@	40
Oats, from store	@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	42½ @	45
Cow Peas	85 @	90
HIDES, ℔—		
Green	@	15
Dry	@	16
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	75 @	80
Rice Straw	@	60
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔	@	3
LARD, ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	6
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hhds	@	26
" " in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	29
" in bbls	@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60 @	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	60
Lisbon	@	
American	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔—Standard Granu'd	@	[illegible]
Standard A	@	[illegible]
White Ex. C	@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4 @	[illegible]
C. Yellow	@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔—Northern	3¼ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet: $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 and 2.00 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 25¾ 25¼c; rosin firm, $1 40, $1 45; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	19
Rosin	694
Tar	283
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—53 casks spirits turpentine, 218 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar, 23 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—134 bales; same day last year, 158.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 15—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1½@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487 and 486½@486½. Commercial bills 485¼. Silver certificates 62¼. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 112¾; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111; fours, coupon, 112¾; twos, registered, 96¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds easier.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½. Spirits turpentine steady at 29¼@30c.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¼c; sales — casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 90, W G $2 10, W W $2 25.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26⅜c; sales 666 casks; receipts 808 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,281 barrels; receipts 2,337 barrels; closed at: A $1 40, B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 65, I $1 75, K $1 80, M $2 00, N $2 15, W G $2 25, W W $2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 15.—In anticipation of the holidays the cotton market was narrow and generally featureless, with trading light and local. The market opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points. The first call was followed by a decline of 2 to 3 points under estimated large receipts at the ports. Early foreign news was tolerably favorable, but later advices were disappointing, and for a time selling was quite active. In the afternoon the market was easy and featureless, and closed barely steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points.

NEW YORK, April 15—Evening.—Spot cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16c.

Futures opened barely steady, with sales of 4,500 bales, and closed barely steady, with sales of 63,000 bales; January 6 85, February 6 88, April 7 04, May 7 08, June 7 12, July 7 17, August 7 18, September 6 94, October 6 77, November 6 77, December 6 81.

Cotton—net receipts 91 bales; gross 1 848 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 830 bales; forwarded 25 bales; sales 885 bales; sales to spinners 571 bales; stock (actual) 234,951 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 11,198 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,281 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 2,101 bales; stock 630,822 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 37 644 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,018 bales; to France 731 bales; to the Continent 30,005 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,331,783 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,781,589 bales; exports to France 615,516 bales; exports to the Continent 1,788,951 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

April 15.—Galveston, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 835 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7, net receipts 643 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7 7-16, net receipts – bales; Boston, quiet at 7 7-16, net receipts 68 bales, Wilmington, firm at 7, net receipts 134 bales, Philadelphia, quiet at 7 11-16, net receipts 76 bales; Savannah, steady at 7 1 16 net receipts 1,337 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7 3-16, net receipts 4,099 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7, net receipts 557 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 1-16, net receipts 236 bales; Augusta, firm at 7 5-16, net receipts 63 bales; Charleston, firm at 7, net receipts 378 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 15—Evening.—Flour—Market was active and firmer at 5@10c advance. Wheat—Spot firmer but quiet; No. 2 red in store and free on board 80⅝c, nominal; No. 1 hard winter 75⅝c free on board afloat; options opened strong on bad home crops, foreign buying and higher cables, and after a midday reaction advanced a second time on active covering, induced by damaging reports from California, closing at 1¼@1⅝c net advance; No. 2 April closed 78⅝c; May 74 13-16@75 15 16c, closed at 76⅝c. Corn—Spot firmer; No. 2 29⅝c at elevator and —c afloat; options opened firmer and eased off under realizing, but rallied again with wheat, closing ⅛c net higher; April closed at 29⅝c. May 28 3-16@29¼c, closed at 29⅝c. Oats—Spot market was firmer; No. 2, 23c; options were dull all day, advancing a little with the other markets, closing partially ⅛c net higher; May closed 21⅛c; July closed at 22c. Lard firmer; Western steam $4 42½; May $4 50, nominal; refined steady; Continent $4 65; South American —; compound $4 12½@4 25. Pork firm but quiet; old mess $8 75@9 00. Butter steady; Western creamery 13@18c; do. factory 8@12½c. Elgins 18c; imitation creamery 11@15½c. State dairy 13@17c; do. creamery 13@18c. Cheese strong; State large 9@12½c; small 9@12½c; part skims 4@7½c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 10½c; Western fresh 9⅝c. Southern 9⅛c. Cotton seed oil firm; prime crude 20c asked; prime yellow 23½@23c. Petroleum dull. Rice firm. Molasses steady. Coffee—options opened steady and 10 to 15 points higher on favorable European cables, eased off 5 points under local selling, but advanced sharply on covering by local dealers and foreign houses, closing firm with prices 15@20 points net advance; sales 33 500 bags. Spot coffee—Rio strong; No. 7, invoice, 7¾c; No. 7 jobbing 8c; mild steady; Cordova 13@14c; sales 1,000 bags Rio. Sugar—raw quiet; sales of 8,500 bags centrifugal to arrive at 3 9 32; 2,500 bags molasses to arrive at 2 21 32c; refined quiet.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Reports of ruined wheat crop came in from every direction to-day and were of such a doleful character that May wheat rose 1⅜c per bushel. Corn and oats had a checkered existence, but were firm in the end, closing about ⅛c higher cash. Provisions were strong without much activity, closing with advances of from 2½ to 12½c.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cash quotations: Flour was firmer. Wheat—No. 2 spring 68¾@70¼c; No. 2 red 85¾@88⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅝@24c. Oats—No. 2 16¼@16½c; No. 2 white 21@21¼c; No. 3 white 19@20¼c. Mess pork, per barrel $8 40. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 20. Short rib sides, loose, $4 55@4 80. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 25@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 87½@4 62½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—April 68¾@68⅝, 69⅞, 68⅝, 69⅝c; May 68⅝@68⅞, 69⅞, 68⅝, 69⅝c; July 68¼@68½, 69¼, 60¼, 69¼@60⅜c; September 66¼@66⅜, 67¼, 66¼ 67¼c. Corn—April 23⅜, 23⅝, 23¼@23⅜, 23⅝; May 23⅜, 23⅝, 23¼@23⅝, 23⅞c; July 25¼, 25⅝, 25, 25⅛c. September 26¼, 26⅜, 26⅜, 25⅞@26⅝c. Oats—No. 2 May 16⅝, 16⅝, 16¼@16⅜, 16¼@16⅝c; July 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅜@17⅝, 17⅝c; September 18⅝, 18⅝, 18⅜@18⅝, 18¼c. Mess pork—May $8 35, 8 45, 8 30, 8 40; July $8 42½, 8 55, 8 40, 8 52½. Lard—May $4 20, 4 20, 4 15, 4 20, July $4 27½, 4 30, 4 25, 4 30; September $4 40, 4 40, 4 35, 4 40. Short ribs—May $4 62½, 4 70, 4 62½, 4 70, July $4 65, 4 72½, 4 62½, 4 70, September $4 70, 4 77½, 4 70, 4 77½.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and higher; spot, month and May 75½@75¾c; July 72¼c asked; Southern by sample 75@77c. Corn quiet; spot and month 27⅝c; July 29¼@29⅜c; steamer mixed 24⅝@24⅞c. Southern white 29⅝@30c; do yellow 29c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 3 mixed 23½@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—4 P. M.—Cotton, spot, good business done and prices higher. American middling fair 4 9 16d; good middling 4⅛d; American middling 4⅛d; low middling 3 15 16d; good ordinary 3 13 16d; ordinary 3⅝d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 11,400 American. Receipts 3,400 bales, all of which were American. Futures opened quiet but steady at the advance and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling (l m c): April 4 1-64d seller; April and May 4@4 1-64d seller; May and June 4d seller; June and July 3 63-64d value; July and August 3 62-64@3 63-4d seller; August and September 3 60 64d seller; September and October 3 54 64d buyer; October and November 3 48 64d buyer; November and December 3 45 64@3 46 64d seller; December and January 3 45-64d seller; January and February 3 45-64d seller.

Tenders at to-day's deliveries were 100 bales new docket and —— bales old docket.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Pawnee, Chichester, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Schr Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 16, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Harry W Haynes, 280 tons, Goodwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John C Cottingham, 926 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Willie L Maxwell, 261 tons, Gott, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.
Amal (Nor), 448 tons, Knudsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Bygdo (Nor), 495 tons, Ammolsen, J T Riley & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.
ja 1m

Gail Borden Eagle Brand CONDENSED MILK. BEST INFANT FOOD.

mar 7 tf

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best

1897 MODEL

BICYCLE.

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one hundred-dollar Bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $3.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each, the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

Remember you can have your Choice of any Bicycle of American Manufacture.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post-Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

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A FEW FACTS.

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LASSIE WI' THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Lassie wi' the golden locks,
Bonnie lassie, artless lassie,
Wilt thou wi' me tent the flock?
Wilt thou be my dearie, O?

Now nature cleeds the flowery lea,
And a' is young and gay like thee.
Oh, wilt thou share its joys wi' me
And say thou'lt be my dearie, O?

And when the welcome simmer shower
Has cheered ilk drooping little flower,
We'll to the breathing woodbine bower
At sultry noon, my dearie, O!

When Cynthia lights wi' silver ray
The weary shearer's hameward way,
Through yellow, waving fields we'll stray
And talk o' love, my dearie, O!

And when the howling wintry blast
Disturbs my lassie's midnight rest,
Enclasped to my faithful breast
I'll comfort thee, my dearie, O!

Lassie wi' the golden locks,
Bonnie lassie, artless lassie;
Wilt thou wi' me tent the flocks?
Wilt thou be my dearie, O?

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GRIS LAPIN.

I was wandering, gun in hand, in the forest when I saw a stone cross. I had been so long away from the country that this cross was new to me. The gossip of the little hamlet on the skirt of the woods was Taupet, who had once kept the village cafe and was the barber of the country, but he was too old now to exercise either calling. I knew Taupet could tell me all about that cross. Meeting him next day, he gave me with much detail the story of Gris Lapin:

They called the man Gris Lapin because of his beard, which was thick and gray, and he had prominent teeth—and did monsieur notice the prominent teeth of M. de Blenville, the master of the hounds? He was not of this country, this Gris Lapin, but from Brittany, and was once valet de chiens to the Comte de Blenville—with his hounds and his other distinctions. The count had to sell his estate, and he went in hiding, nobody knew where. As for Gris Lapin, he would not take another place. He loved his freedom and to live after his own pleasure, and he set up as a woodcutter, a business at which he was very expert—too expert perhaps, for the forest keepers, who suspected him of felling more wood than he paid for, but for a long time they could prove nothing against him.

He would often come to my little cafe, and we became great friends. He told me he had a wife in Brittany and a son there named Eustase, and that in the neighborhood lived Mlle. Agnes, the Count de Blenville's daughter, who was being cared for by her aunt. Sometimes Gris Lapin would quit the forest and go to Brittany.

It was Gris Lapin who brought us the news of all this, and soon we heard how the chateau was to be newly furnished and furbished up and the count's old debts paid off, and presently we heard of nothing but M. de Blenville and Mme. la Comtesse. And the new housekeeper at the chateau was no other than the wife of Gris Lapin, and their son, the little Eustase, was running about the place, a fine playfellow for Mlle. Agnes, who had now come back to her father's house. The count had married a rich wife, but it turned out that the new countess had no love for her stepdaughter. All the lady thought of was to get rid of Mlle. Agnes—by marrying her off to some rich man. Eustase—that was Gris Lapin's boy—was going to school, and was to be brought up to be a priest. He studied Latin and all that kind of thing. Gris Lapin did not like the idea of the boy becoming a priest. "Make him a soldier," said he. But Gris Lapin's wife and her mistress insisted that Eustase showed a disposition to be a cure, and it was arranged so that he was shipped to the seminary. The fact is that Gris Lapin absorbed a great deal of brandy and was not exactly a reputable sort of a father.

Now, as ill luck would have it, when Eustase came home from his vacation, madame had gone to her own estate in Brittany, and the count had taken the opportunity to bring home his daughter from the convent to give her pleasure, and our young monsieur must needs become enamored of this Mlle. Agnes. You see, Eustase had taken no vows, and so, when it was found out that the boy and the girl cared for one another, there was a precious row, and mademoiselle was packed off to a convent and the lad to the seminary.

Then the war with the Prussians took place, and M. le Comte went into service, and after awhile the Germans were here in force, and a Prussian general had his headquarters at the chateau.

What was Gris Lapin doing? Cutting wood for the Prussians and earning a good bit of money. The fact is, my own little place of entertainment was doing a deal of business. Sometimes I said to Gris Lapin: "Take care, the count may hold you responsible some day for all the wood you are cutting. Watch out, the count may have somebody looking to his interests."

Well, one day a man came into my place—there were ever so many Prussian soldiers there—and he was dressed like a peasant, with his bill hook hanging at his girdle, an honest woodman, as it would seem. Some of the soldiers laughed and made faces at him and called him Herr Crapaud. But he did not seem to mind. A quiet, middle aged man, his resemblance to Gris Lapin struck me at once, only he was younger in the face, though his hair looked grayish. Then suddenly he said, "M. Taupet, will you cut my hair?" "Walk into my back room," said I. You see, these Prussians dreaded spies and were very suspicious. No sooner was he seated in my barber's chair than I noticed that his hair was powdered, so as to give him an older look. Says he at once: "I am Eustase. Find me some way of getting into the chateau. I cannot ask my father to help me. He must not know I am here. I saw him as I came here. My father was drunk and was fraternizing with our enemies."

Then I was sure the Germans were watching us. Now, a sudden inspiration seized me, and I said aloud: "Yes, they buy chickens at the chateau, and if you had any pigeons you could sell them. Any kind of poultry is in demand." Then I noticed that Eustase started. "Pere Taupet," said he in a low voice, "that guess about pigeons was a dangerously good one. Look!" And opening the bosom of his blouse, he showed me a white carrier pigeon there, one of the true Antwerp breed.

"But tell me about the chateau and Mlle. Agnes!" he asked.

I gave him the last news. "They are all well," I said. Then he told me that he was no longer a seminarist, but had taken up arms in defense of France; that he had been promised his epaulets if he would undertake a dangerous service, and it was to find out the exact force of Prussians in this province. That he had three pigeons and that two of them had been loosed, and the third, with the final news—the most important—was to be sent to the French headquarters.

I managed somehow that Eustase had entrance to the chateau, and you may fancy what joy there was when in there and the pretty Agnes found out who was the elderly pigeon merchant who had brought the birds for the kitchen. Such information as Eustase obtained he wrote and put in a quill and attached it to the pigeon, and I think mademoiselle herself carried it to the upper window of the chateau and let it fly, and the bird winged her way right over the forest. And now Eustase said to Agnes, "You have won for me the cross and my epaulets." But just then they heard a shot.

That evening Gris Lapin came to my place and I told him about his son and he could hardly believe me. And as we were talking together in a low voice we heard the sound of a military party—tramp, tramp, tramp—and behold there came along at the double an armed guard of Prussians with a prisoner in the middle of them, his hands tied behind him, as pale as death, with a strange glazed look in the eyes. "That is a poor fellow whom they have caught sending messages to our army by a carrier pigeon, heaven bless him," somebody said. And at that Gris Lapin staggered forward and threw himself among the soldiers with a loud cry, while the prisoner turned his head. "Mon pere," he cried, springing toward him as well as he could, but the soldiers urged him along with their bayonets and drove away Gris Lapin with blows, and he fell backward among us more dead than alive.

It was terrible! The young man was to be shot. The countess and Mlle. Agnes were to be sent out of France. The pigeon which had been shot had told the whole story. That evening Gris Lapin came to see me. I tried to comfort him, but he bade me hold my tongue, for that I knew nothing about the matter. "That might be," I said, "but I know this much—that if I knew the traitor who had betrayed him I would do my best to strangle him with these two hands of mine." At this Gris Lapin dashed at me, tearing the wrapper from his brawny throat. "Do you say so? Then strangle me, for I am the traitor!"

He had shot the pigeon and had taken it to the Prussians and sold it for 50 francs with the little burden it carried. "Yes, I have sold my son's life," he groaned. "Well, I am going away—I am going to take charge of mademoiselle and my wife. They need never know," looking at me fiercely. "No," I said, "they need never know—nor anybody else, for that matter. I should not betray you." "You will not betray me," repeated Gris Lapin, "but you will not touch hands upon that." "No," I said, drawing back, "I will not." At that his mood changed and he flung himself into the operating chair and bade me light my lamp and shave his beard. In a new country he would be a new man.

And indeed he looked a new man with his gray beard taken off and his hair shortened—a much younger man, for his hair was still black, or only speckled with gray. When I had finished, he muffled up his face, saying with a bitter laugh that it would not do to take a chill. "And now," he said, "I am promised ten minutes with my son. It will be a pleasant interview, don't you think?" with a hollow laugh that made my blood run cold. "And before daylight tomorrow," he continued, "I shall be far away from here and we shall never meet again. Will you not touch hands?" "My friend," I said, "may heaven forgive you, but I cannot take your hand." And Gris Lapin turned away and was lost to sight in the darkness.

I slept soundly enough that night, for whatever people's troubles may be one must work and work brings the need of repose, but just before daybreak I was aroused by the soldiers who were billeted upon me turning out. I got up to see what was the matter, when a sergeant, catching sight of me, made signs to me in a rough, authoritative way to take up a spade and follow him. I turned sick at what was going to happen, but these were people not be trifled with, and I marched away to the forest with the rest.

It was in this little clearing, monsieur, where the firing party was drawn up, with one solitary figure stripped to his shirt standing before them. I flung myself down on the ground and buried my face in the moss, and the volley rang out loud and clear. And then the firing party marched off, and I was left with the sergeant, who was carelessly pacing up and down, and who motioned to me to dig the grave. But first I went up to the body to close the eyes that were staring wildly, with, I fancy, some little consciousness still left in them. But the face was quite different from what I expected—with the marks of my own razor upon it, and a gash that I made in my agitation the night before! It was the face of Gris Lapin. Ah, how I pressed his hand, and I fancied that the numbed fingers feebly returned the pressure! His crime was expiated he might rest in peace. And, ma foi, I should like to lie here myself, with the sound of the ax in the distance and the wood pigeons cooing. But that is all folly, for when we are dead, what matters?

Mind, I do not believe for a moment that the young man thought that he had left his father to die. He could not think it possible that they should shoot one man for another. Nor would they have done so but for the ruse of Gris Lapin in having his well known beard taken off. But, anyhow, the young man escaped, and the guard did not recognize the change. And perhaps he does not know to this day, for when the war was over none could say what had become of Gris Lapin. And I also held my peace, for I thought that such would be the wish of my old comrade.

But M. Eustase got his epaulets, after all, and in the end le comte gave his permission that he should marry Mlle. Agnes. And madame, who was at first very angry, was afterward reconciled, and when she died—both she and le comte are now dead—she left the bulk of her fortune to the young couple. And so the little Eustase is now M. de Blenville and hunts the forest like a grand seigneur, but some of us remember that, after all, he is the son of Gris Lapin.—All the Year Round.

Before the Table.

Archbishop Magee was once present at a full dress debate on the eastward position, when doubts were expressed as to the exact meaning of the words "before the table." After a speech or two Dr. Magee seized a piece of paper and wrote: "As to the phrase, 'The piper that played before Moses,' doubts have arisen. Some believe its meaning to be that the piper played before Moses—that is, at a period anterior to his birth. Others hold that the piper played before Moses in the sense of preceding the great lawgiver when he danced; while others teach that the piper played (coram Mose) before or in the presence of Moses when the son of Amran dined. All these are wrong. The phrase is to be understood as implying that the piper played at the north end of Moses, looking south." The document was handed up to Archbishop Tait, who looked grave.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Inhaling Carbonic Acid.

Professor Ugolino Mosso of Turin has tested the breathing of soldiers during an expedition up Monte Rosa, and found that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by a man at a height of 20,000 feet or so differs very slightly from what it is at the sea level or near it. The professor has also subjected himself to a rarefied atmosphere in the Physiological institution at Turin, and found that when the pressure in the air was still 34 centimeters (about 7 inches) of mercury, he felt no inconvenience, but when it was reduced to 30 centimeters (about 6 inches) he felt a great want of breath, and became unfit to make observations.—London Globe.

Artist Gould's First Success.

Mr. F. C. Gould's first successes as a caricaturist were in Barnstaple. He sketched the local jailer, and that important functionary went to the mayor. "He's been a caricatoorin me, has young Frank Gould. He drawed a picture o' me as a—a Christmas pig wi' an orange in my mouth. I beant a-goin to stand it, Mr. Mayor." "Take no notice," said his worship. "Ah, but he's been a-caricatoorin o' you, too, Mr. Mayor." The mayor thereupon intimated that he must warn the young artist.—Pearson's Weekly.

WOMAN'S CONFIDENCE.

Wives Who Help Their Husbands In a Display of Skill.

One of the most remarkable things to be experienced in real life is the wonderful confidence which is so often displayed by a woman in the man she loves. We hear now and then of a woman who permits herself to be carried across dizzy heights on the back of her husband, of women who stand with apples upon their heads in order that their husbands may shoot them away with rifle balls, of one woman who for several seasons was in the habit of nightly standing against a board screen while her husband dexterously threw knives around her until she was pinned in so that she could not move from her position, when the slightest deviation from his wonderful skill would have meant that one of the knives would pierce her flesh and doubtless kill her.

Chiquita, in Mexico, used to stand in the center of the bull ring and face fearlessly the maddened animal, which was induced to charge upon her, her sole hope of escaping a horrible death depending upon the precision with which her husband should throw his never failing lasso. And yet she died a natural death, for the lariat in her husband's hands never failed to turn the bull in time, and it was not an infrequent occurrence that he was so drunk when he mounted his horse to perform the act that he had to be assisted into the saddle. There are thousands of cases of the kind, and they are taking place every day right before our eyes, the strange part of it being that we do not realize the truth when we see the several acts performed.

Who, for instance, in viewing the closing scene of the beautiful parasol dance at the opening of the third act in the "Mandarin," pauses to think of the extraordinary confidence in her husband's strength and agility which Mrs. Marion must possess when she permits herself to be turned in the air like an animated cart wheel and in a manner which, if he should make one miss, would certainly result in broken limbs, if not in a fatal accident.

It is interesting to know how this act originated. Sam Marion, who is the prince of agile performers, describes it in his own words as follows:

"I had been out to a dinner party after the performance one night and did not go to my room at the hotel until after 2 in the morning. My wife was in bed, but she had to get up to let me in, and we were chatting about the performance, when suddenly the idea for the turn wheel popped into my head. 'Come here,' I said to her. 'Stand with your back to me and stiffen every joint.' She didn't ask a question, but stood just I said, and I grabbed her and gave her the turn just as you have seen me do it on the stage. She had no idea of what I was going to do until it was done, but when she landed on her feet after the flop over she looked dazed for a moment, and then she said, 'Don't you do that again, Sam Marion!' But all the same I have done it every night on the stage since that time, and I regard it as one of the best acts that I ever originated."—Philadelphia Times.

One of Mr. Moody's Anecdotes.

"A woman once came to me and told me that she was unable to pray," writes Dwight L. Moody in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Again and again she had tried to offer up petitions to God, but it seemed as though there was no comfort in her prayers. Every time she started to pray there came before her mind five bottles of wine which she had stolen. She then explained to me how a number of years before she had been employed by a gentleman as housekeeper and had on several occasions stolen bottles of wine from his cellar. I told her that she must confess her sin and make restitution. But the old employer was dead, and she did not know what to do. Then I advised her to find some one who represented his estate and give to the representative an equivalent for what she had stolen. A few days later I again met her and learned that at last she had found peace and rest. She had made inquiry and found that her employer's son had succeeded to the old home, and to him she made confession. She insisted that he accept a sum of money equivalent to what she had taken from his father, which he at first refused. But she persisted that he should and thus relieve her conscience of the burden that she had so long carried. She was a new woman after that time and learned the joy of having 'a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men.'"

The Lordly Floorwalker and His Duties.

The floorwalker, sometimes called an usher—either name is equally inadequate as descriptive of his duties—gets from $15 to $40 a week, and he earns it fully. What the buyer is to the inner management of the store he is to the outer. To the public he is nothing more than a politely convenient living directory, who knows promptly that the ribbon sale is seven counters down to the left and that carpet sweepers may be found at the end of the middle aisle on the third floor. Such matters as these are the simplest of his duties. To keep his salespeople up to the standard in dress, deportment and activity, to be polite to everybody, to stand as a buffer between the salespeople and the wrath of those who have grievances against the store for goods missent or other mistakes made, to see that the rules are obeyed—in short, to be the arbiter of conduct and store etiquette—these are enough to guard him against ennui. Under a combination of a farseeing, shrewd buyer and a courteous, hardworking "aisle manager," as he prefers to be called, with a knack of managing people, any department will more than pay its share of the expenses of the establishment.—"The Department Store," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in Scribner's.

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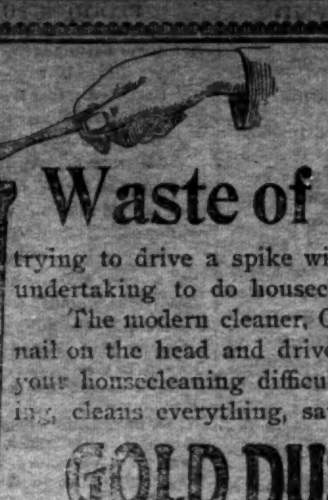

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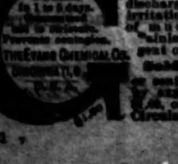

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DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.15 a m, Goldsboro 11.05 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.34 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 5.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 7.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.17 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 10.10 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.40 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.00 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.27 p m, arrive Florence 6.55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.30 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 16 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

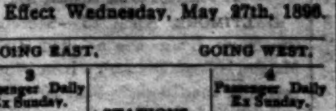
In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *5	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 20 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad
Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	3 Leave	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	4 Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 13	Kinston	10 28	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 37	6 43	Morehead City....	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.
S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle
FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.
ap 7 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 pm	....
Leave Lumberton	5 06 pm	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 pm	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 pm	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 58 pm	....
Leave Hamlet	7 12 pm	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 pm	5 22am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 pm	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 46 pm	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 pm	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 pm	6 56am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 pm	7 55am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 08am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 33am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 44pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 10pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 28pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 58 am	11 28pm
Leave Hamlet	8 43 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 22pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*8 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

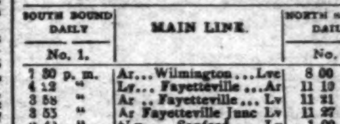
For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 30 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington....Lve	8 00 a.
4 12 "	Lv...Fayetteville....Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar...Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
3 53 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 41 "	†Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove....Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv.......Maxton.....Ar	9 23 "
5 35 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 04 "
4 46 "	Lv...Hope Mills....Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 16

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar......Ramseur......Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

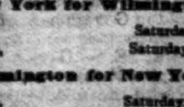
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
ap 3 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	April 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	April 17

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	April 10
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	April 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	April 13
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	April 20

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1897

THE TARIFF BILL.

Republican Sub-Committee of the Senate Hear Suggestions from Other Senators.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Republican sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Finance held an all day session at the Capitol to-day to afford an opportunity to other Senators to make suggestions on the tariff. Among the Senators who called and had conferences with the committee were Messrs. Quay Sewall, Elkins, Wellington, Perkins, Shoup, Pritchard, Baker and Harris of Kansas. Senator Platt, of New York, also spent some time with the committee, but he appeared to be a listener rather than a participant in the proceedings.

Senator Perkins was given an extended hearing on the fruit schedule. He presented the committee with samples of both California and foreign currants and raisins, and asked for an increase of the rate on Zante currants, bringing it up to 2½ cents per pound. He also suggested a duty of a cent a pound on oranges and lemons, instead of ⅝ of a cent as fixed by the Dingley bill. It was suggested to Mr. Perkins by some of the members of the committee that the fruit schedule had already been attacked because of rates charged to be too high, but the California Senator contended for thorough protection.

Mr. Perkins suggested a substitute schedule on beet sugar, providing for a duty of one cent a pound on sugar testing 70 by the polariscope and increasing to 1⅛ cents for the 90 per cent. test. The committee promised to give this matter due attention, but gave no further indication of the probable result of its deliberations.

A more pronounced favorable reception was given to a suggestion for a drawback duty on imported tin cans in which fruits and salmon are exported. This suggestion appeared to meet with favor.

Senators Butler and Harris asked for a duty of $2 a ton on gypsum and for a decrease of the duty proposed on Mexican cattle.

Senators Elkins and Wellington both appeared in support of the Dingley rate on coal, which there is a effort to have reduced.

During the day a number of Republican Senators from the inter-mountain States met to agree upon a plan of co-operation. They reached no definite conclusion, except to stand together in their demands on wool, hides, cattle, lead ore and other Rocky mountain products.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Subject of Consideration in an Executive Session of the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In accordance with his previous notice Senator Davis promptly moved an executive session of the Senate after the disposal of the routine morning business to-day for the purpose of taking up the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Senator Davis endeavored to secure a unanimous agreement upon a time to take a vote upon the treaty as a whole, but in this he did not succeed, owing to objections from several Senators, including Messrs Carter, Morgan and Mills. Senator Carter objected to fixing a vote until pairs for absent Senators opposed to the treaty could be arranged on the basis of one for two. Mr. Davis said he would make no objection to an arranging of pairs on this basis, but urged that this should not be considered a valid objection. He also asserted that the treaty had been completely debated and said that with the amendments all disposed of, there was no reason why a vote should not be immediately taken. The objections were not withdrawn, however.

The objectors stated that they had no purpose to unduly delay final action, and when the executive session concluded, after continuing about an hour and a half, there was an understanding that Senator Davis would renew his request on next Monday, and that then there probably would be no objection to fixing a date.

The Senate also considered a proposition advanced by Senator Mantle to have Senator Davis' speech on the treaty and Senator Morgan's minority report on it printed for the information of the public, but action was deferred on the suggestion that there might be other speeches which it would be desirable to print, and that it would be better to postpone action of this character until the treaty should be finally passed upon.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS

Changed Their Base of Operations from Florida to New York—The Case Against the Steamer Dauntless.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 15.—The case against the steamer Dauntless, which was seized by Collector of Customs Baltzell at Fernandina October 31, 1896, for violation of the navigation laws in that it was not provided with the proper number of life-boats, came up for trial in the United States District Court this morning. After hearing the evidence, Judge Locke promptly rendered a decision dismissing the case. The testimony of the local steamboat inspector showed that the owner of the boat had complied with all regulations. The government attorneys applied for an order from the court to show that the vessel had been justifiably seized and this is now under consideration. The case against the Dauntless charging a violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the No Name Key expedition was called for trial to-day. Many witnesses have been subpoenaed and the case will be the first to be tried here on a libel for forfeiture.

Dr. Joaquin Castillo, the Cuban leader, has gone north. It is stated that no more expeditions will be sent from Florida at present on account of the strict watch of the Government officials. The base of operations will be changed to New York. E. S. Gaylor, chief of the Philadelphia Pinkertons, is here in connection with the filibustering cases.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—Richmond was treated to a shut out to-day. Score: Washington, 5; Richmond, 0.

Atlanta, Ga.—Picked teams from the University of Georgia and the University of Pennsylvania played a game of base ball at Brisbine Park this afternoon. The crowd was large and the enthusiasm great. Georgia won by a score of 4 to 0.

Charlottesville, Va—Virginia met defeat at the hands of Lehigh this afternoon by a score of 8 to 8.

Norfolk, Va—Norfolk, 9; Brooklyn, 6.

United States Consul Little telegraphs from the capital of Honduras, that a revolution has broken out and that the Republic is now under martial law.

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN."

OCCUPIED THE ATTENTION OF THE U. S. SENATE YESTERDAY.

Senator Vest's Criticism of the Provision in the Appropriation Bill Abolishing Sectarian Schools—Quay Called Attention to an Attempt to Rob the Indians.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate spent to-day on the Indian Appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Some time was also consumed in executive session on the arbitration treaty. At the close of the day's proceedings the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The committee amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, opening the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah to public entry, was agreed to. The reservation is said to contain some of the richest deposits of asphalt in existence.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Republican, moved to strike out the provision giving tribal relations to the children of a white father and Indian mother. He declared that the provision would permit adventurers to marry Indian women as a matter of speculation and ultimately to dominate the Indians.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Democrat, defended the provision on the ground that it removed the penalty now placed on an Indian woman for marrying a white man. The motion to strike out did not prevail.

Mr. Quay called attention to what he termed a "deliberate attempt to rob the Indians." It dealt with the granting of certain rights on the Seneca Indian reservation to parties in New York. Papers submitted by Mr. Quay alleged serious irregularities in securing the oil rights.

Mr. Pettigrew announced that the contest was on between rival oil companies. In this connection he stated that the Indian reservation in New York ought to be wiped out and the Indians made subject to the laws of New York.

Mr. Quay's amendment striking out the ratification of the oil grants was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Gallinger, the provision as to children of a white father and Indian mother was modified so as to give these children tribal rights on the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, spoke in criticism of the provision of the bill abolishing sectarian Indian schools. He knew, he said, that what he said would subject him to bitter criticism. He was brought up a Protestant and had no connection with the Roman Catholic Church; but he had no sympathy with that cowardly and ignorant sentiment that any religious denomination could menace our liberties. He had been reared to believe the Jesuits were opposed to republican institutions. But he had travelled through the Indian country, visiting the schools and had found them a travesty on education except when conducted by the Jesuits. Broken-down preachers and defunct politicians were sent out to the western country to teach the Indian children. He had found, he said, that the only Indian schools accomplishing any good were those conducted by the Jesuits. The ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church seemed to appeal to the Indians.

"If I had control of these schools," proceeded Mr. Vest, "I would give them to those who have studied the Indians, those who have taken the young Indians from the tepee, segregated them from fathers and mothers and taught them the religion of Christ, even if the cross is the emblem of their religion. I would infinitely rather see them Catholics than savages. I do not belong to the sect which would rather see an Indian damned than see him in the Catholic church."

Mr. Vest said he would make no effort to oppose the provision of the bill, but would content himself with this protest.

The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock.

VOORHEE'S FUNERAL

Attended by Many Distinguished Men and Civic and Military Organizations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 15.—The funeral of ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees took place this afternoon from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Rev. J. E. Slager, the rector, officiating. This is the church in which he was confirmed a number of years ago, and which he attended when here.

During the two days the remains have been here, the funeral having been delayed awaiting the arrival of his eldest son, Charles S. Voorhees, of Spokana, Washington. They have lain in state in the parlors of the Terre Haute House, which he made his home since he broke up housekeeping a number of years ago.

A steady stream of people passed through the flower-embroidered room and looked upon the face of their dead friend. All classes and conditions of people have been represented, and their tearful eyes have told the story of the universal sorrow.

During the afternoon all places of business in the central part of the city were closed. The public and private schools were dismissed, and the whole town united in doing honor to the memory of its distinguished dead.

Senator Voorhees was a Mason, and the various Masonic lodges participated in the funeral exercises, while the city council and many civic and military organizations followed his remains to the grave in Highland Lawn Cemetery, where he was laid beside his wife, who died several years ago.

Governor Mount, ex-Governor Matthews and many distinguished men from all over Indiana were present, while from the towns near by delegations came by the hundreds, for in all these towns he was almost as well known as here at home. The funeral was the most impressive that ever took place in the history of this city. Among the honorary pall-bearers were Colonel R. W. Thompson and W. R. McKeen.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Names Selected by Secretary of the Navy Long for Several Now Nearing Completion.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Secretary of the Navy Long has notified President Malster, of the Columbia Iron Works, of this city, that torpedo boat No. 3, which recently made 26 knots an hour on an official trip has been named "Foote" after the late admiral of that name who opened up the Mississippi river during the rebellion. "Number 4" will be called "Rodgers," in honor of the hero who figured in the war of 1812, in which he fired the first shot with his own hand. "Number 5" will be named "Winslow," after the commander of the Kearsarge, at the time she sunk the Alabama. These boats are nearing completion. Another still on the ways and known as "No. 18" will be christened "McKee," after the young Kentuckian who was killed in a charge on the Koreans in 1870.

ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, from the small pimple to the dreadful scrofula sore, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. †

BOLD GREEK BANDS

CAPTURE MACEDONIAN TOWNS AND CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE.

The Clamor for War at Athens Does Not Diminish—Emperor Nicholas Declares That Turkey and Greece Must be Abandoned to Their Fate.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LARISSA, THESSALY, April 15.—There is no truth in the Turkish reports that the Greek irregulars have been driven out of Macedonia. It is true that a few of the irregulars who formed a part of the expeditionary force have returned into Greek territory, but these are men who for some reason have been unable to keep up with the main body of the Greeks and consequently they have retreated across the frontier.

The main body of the irregulars is continuing its successful operations against the Turks, with the view of cutting the Turkish lines of communication, getting in the rear of the Turks and raising the Macedonians against the rule of the Sultan.

The report of the capture of Kipuri, north of Baltino, by the Greeks, is confirmed and in addition to this the main forces of the irregulars of the expedition have advanced as far as Pigavitza, where there is an important bridge across a mountain torrent. From that point Chief Davelis, who is directing the operations, has sent a detachment of troops, consisting of the Italians under Colonel Cipriani, the well known Socialist leader, to the left of Pigavitza, with instructions to attack and capture Ziovof, a small town occupying an important strategic position. The Italians accomplished their task in due time and with considerable skill. They are now holding Ziovof and placing it in a condition to withstand an attack from the Turks. Simultaneously with ordering the movement against Ziovof, Chief Davelis sent another column of irregulars to the right from Pigavitza under orders to invest and capture Sitovon, another town occupying a strategic position of importance. This movement was also successfully carried out, the Greeks killing seven Turks and capturing five Turkish prisoners during the assault, which was brilliantly conducted and brought to an end by the blowing up of the Turkish blockhouse with dynamite.

After the capture of Ziovof, the Greek irregular force operating in that direction continued its advance as far as Kritudes, Pilsi and Kourduzi. The Greeks have been instructed to hold the latter place at all costs, as it commands their approach to Grevena, which is held by a strong Turkish force—infantry, cavalry and artillery—and which is to be the objective point of the Greek expedition. The Greek irregulars now hold all of the four roads leading from the Thessalian frontier in the direction of Grevena, which may be looked upon as the Turkish centre.

In all the Greeks have about 80,000 regulars and some 20,000 irregulars on the frontier, but they count a great deal on reinforcements to their armies through risings in Epirus, Albania and Macedonia. The Turks, on the other hand, have about 150,000 good, well-equipped troops in line. Of these forty-four battalions are rediffs in Romelia; in all 80,000 men, who are divided into two respective divisions.

LONDON, April 15.—The Athens correspondent of the *Times* will say to-morrow: "The failure of the first raid has deepened the general exasperation and led to much angry recriminations. The Ethnike Hetairia blames the Government and the latter blames the brotherhood. It is quite evident that the Hatairia expected to be supported by regular troops on the outbreak of the war thus precipitated. A pessimistic tone is becoming more and more noticeable, but the clamor for war does not diminish."

VIENNA, April 15.—It is said here to-night on reliable authority that Emperor Nicholas has declared that nothing remains now but to abandon Turkey and Greece to their fate and leave them to measure strength. His majesty is reported to have added emphatically that if Turkey now declared war it would be exclusively due to the provocation offered by Greece.

Greece would be regarded in Austrian circles as the actual assailant.

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS

Decide to Take Steps to Frustrate the Spanish Authorities in Their Efforts to Cause the Arrest of Members of the Cuban Junta in the United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—A private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers was held in this city to-night, at which it was decided to take steps to frustrate what the Cubans claim is the real object of Major Jano Sandoval's visit to this city. This is said to be the arrest of no less persons than the members of the Cuban Junta in this country. It has been stated that Major Sandoval came to Philadelphia to purchase munitions of war to be shipped in the regular way to General Weyler in Cuba. Leading Cubans, however, assert that it is to gather information that will culminate in the arrest of Gen. Estrada Palma at New York and General Quesada at Washington.

The former is the minister of the so-called Cuban Republic and the latter charge d'affaires at the capital. It is asserted that Major Sandoval has been commissioned by General Weyler for this express purpose and is known to have in his possession documents found on the steamer Laurada on one of her recent trips to Cuba, showing the part played by General Palma and Quesada in her movements. Should the arrest of the Junta leaders result and the issue be made in court as to the ability of such a body, there will be a question of jurisdiction that will not only involve the inter-State commerce law, but also the questions of belligerency and the customs comity of nations.

PRINCESS CHIMAY.

Threatened With Expulsion from France by the Prefect of Police in Paris.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Paris says that the Princess de Chimay, (formerly Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich.,) recently divorced by her husband on the ground of her intimacy with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, was only induced to renounce her debut at a music hall there to-day after an interview with the prefect of police in Paris, who threatened to close the hall and expel her from France if she carried out her intention of appearing on the stage in public. The Princess is reported to have gone to the South of France. It is said the prefect's action was due to the influence of the Prince de Chimay and several leading members of the Jockey Club. In addition, the police learned that the friends of the Prince intended to create a scandal in the music hall, pelt her with rotten eggs and rabbits, and perhaps invade the stage and administer physical correction.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FLOOD SITUATION.

The River Continues to Rise in the Louisiana Levee District—No Change at Helena—Another Rise at Memphis—Government Relief Measures.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The news that came to the War Department from the lower Mississippi valley to-day was conflicting. Below Vicksburg the conditions appear to differ on each side of the river. From the army officer in Mississippi comes a most alarming statement of the number of people suffering for food, while the inspecting officer in Louisiana counsels against too liberal assistance as likely to lead to bad labor conditions.

Just before the close of office hours Secretary Alger received another telegram from Vicksburg representing that the people in the Sunflower district were cut off from dry land and in great need of food and forage. He immediately called his bureau officers in consultation and then ordered another steamboat to take on supplies and start for the scene of distress.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—While the condition of affairs in the overflowed Mississippi delta is reported brighter to-night, the situation between Vicksburg and New Orleans is causing the greatest apprehension. The river continues to rise in the Louisiana levee district, and weak spots in the levee are being strengthened. The suffering in Sunflower county, which forms part of the delta, it is reported, has been greatly alleviated and much of the country is dry. Farmers are busy plowing and planting cotton.

The water at Rosedale has not receded. The first train that has entered Clarksdale for many days has arrived there. Trains are being run from Clarksdale to Minter City and Phillip, and from Lulu to Jonestown.

At Helena the situation is unchanged. At a meeting of the property owners of the city to day it was decided to begin the erection of a new levee around the city.

At Memphis the river rose one-tenth of a foot in the twenty-four hours ending to night. An additional slight rise is looked for.

KANSAS CITY, MO, April 15.—The river has risen eight inches since yesterday, marking three inches above the danger line and is still coming up slowly.

Two miles up the river the Burlington tracks are endangered. The last of the families on Lewis Island, a small place at the mouth of the Kansas river, have moved out. The place is entirely submerged and the water at the lowest points almost touches the eaves of the huts.

OMAHA, NEB., April 15.—The flood situation to-night is grave. All day the torrents poured from the Missouri across the North Omaha gardens into the Florence and Cut-off lakes. The former has lost its identity in the general flood, and the latter may do so soon. To-night it is seven feet higher than it was on Tuesday morning and is purely cutting away the dykes that hold it back from sweeping to join the Missouri and turn the long abandoned course of that stream again into use.

A special from Vermillion, S. D, to-night reports a further rise in the Missouri river at that point.

There have been no lives lost so far as known, but the damage to farm property and live stock has been enormous.

RAILROADS IN THE WEST.

Advocating a Reduction in Passenger Rates to an Emergency Basis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Some of the Western roads are openly advocating a reduction in passenger rates to what they term an "emergency basis." The reason they give for the wish to cut rates is that the passenger business is dead, and that some measures are needed to increase the volume of this traffic. The opponents of lower fares say that if the rates are reduced, there may be some trouble, in view of the Supreme Court decision, in getting the rates back to their old basis again without taking some action that would be illegal. They think also that it would be most unadvisable at the present time to reduce any rates, for the reason that it will give the various Legislatures of the Western States an idea that the roads can make money with the rates at a lower point than they now are, and that hostile legislation will ensue. The advocates of the lower rates have no argument to offer save that in their opinion the cheap fares will stir up traffic, and if it once begins to move it will keep moving, even after the rates have been restored to their old level. There is no chance of a concerted reduction of the rates, but as long as there is a strong element which favors the reduction of the rates a general feeling of insecurity will prevail among the roads.

The general committee of the passenger agents of the Western roads, which has for two weeks been working on the new agreement for the association, has finished its labors. The agreement is practically the same as the old agreement, with the exception that it contains no provision regarding the maintenance of rates. There is no doubt that it will be adopted by the executive officers practically as it stands.

HELD UP BY NEGROES.

Bold Robbery at a Country Store Near Bainbridge, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BAINBRIDGE, GA., April 15.—About 8 30 o'clock last night two negroes, unmasked, entered the store of B. B. English, at Climax, about eight miles east of Bainbridge, on the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, where Mr English, Dr. Carter and three young men were engaged in conversation. The negroes stepped in, with a pistol in each hand, and ordered the five white men to turn their faces and hold up their hands while they went through their pockets, taking what money they had. They refrained from taking watches or other articles of jewelry. Mr. English was then ordered to open his safe. While the safe was being robbed by one negro, the other with a pistol in each hand kept the white men in line with their hands up.

Thirty-five dollars in cash and a bag of canned goods, two pairs of shoes and a hat were stolen. While the negro was robbing the safe he took out all of Mr. English's private papers and tore his insurance policies and other papers into small pieces, after which the robbers left the store, declaring that they would remain on the outside of the store-house until the train passed at 11 o'clock, and if either one of the gentlemen attempted to put his head outside of the door he would be instantly shot. Having no arms the whites had to submit and remained in-doors for more than an hour, while the robbers made good their escape. Bloodhounds are on the trail.

WEDDING POSTPONED.

A Lamp Exploded in the Choir Loft and the Church Caught on Fire.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 15.—A special to the *Advertiser*, from Opelika, Ala., says a thousand persons assembled in the Methodist church to-night to witness the marriage of a prominent couple. As the bridal party arrived a lamp exploded in the choir loft and the church caught on fire. A stampede resulted, but with no fatal results. The pipe organ was burned, though the building was saved. The wedding was postponed.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

More Skirmishes—Weyler Orders the Demolition of Houses Inside the Cultivation Zone.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 15.—In view of the approach of the rainy season Captain General Weyler has ordered the erection of an infirmary on the trocha and the extension of the military hospitals. New hospitals will be constructed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector General at Trinidad, Caisilda, Isabella and Sagua. The Captain General has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cultivation zone. This is on the theory that the peasants will remain at night in the blockhouses and remove their families to the towns. In this way, says Gen. Weyler, the regulars will not be exposed to the risk, in case of insurgent aggression, of shooting women and children.

Five well-known merchants have been fined $500 each for issuing fractional scrip without authority.

Admiral Navarro has left by the cruiser Legazpi for the north coast of the island. There have been skirmishes at Piacetas, Sagua, Ciego Avila and Grande Minas, in which, according to the official reports, the insurgents lost eighteen killed. More than sixty huts have been destroyed in the districts named.

Carus, a police warden at Sancti Spiritus, has been arrested.

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

Orders from the Navy Department That Interfere with Plans for Another Polar Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department is in a ferment over an order to Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, to leave the New York navy yard and take up his station at Mare Island, California. Just at this moment the officer's friends, and persons taking an active interest in Polar expeditions, are engaged in raising a fund in New York to defray the expenses of another expedition to be conducted by Lieutenant Peary into the far North. It is asserted that the detachment of the officer from New York now will involve the enterprise in failure. The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is said to hold that the New York navy yard, which now employs four civil engineers, can get along with three; wherefore, it is proposed to send Lieutenant Peary to Mare Island. On the other side are the scientists urging Secretary Long to allow the officer to remain in New York for a time and then to go on leave of absence while conducting the polar expedition.

FITZSIMMONS CHALLENGED

To Fight John L. Sullivan to a Finish for the Largest Purse Offered by Any Club.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, April 15.—Shortly after John L. Sullivan returned from Carson City, his manager, Frank V. Dunn, posted $1,000 with a Boston paper to bind a match with Fitzsimmons. Up to date no notice has been taken of it. The Sullivan people mean business, it is claimed, and this money will be drawn and placed with some New York paper.

Manager Dunn, who is sick and unable to go to New York, has empowered Nelse Innes, sporting editor of the Boston *Herald*, to go to New York and challenge Fitzsimmons over again in behalf of Sullivan. Dunn will make a $5,000 bet that Sullivan wins. Sullivan is anxious to fight Fitzsimmons in March next year to a finish and for the largest purse offered by any club. Mr. Innes will be in New York to see Fitzsimmons and demand an answer of yes or no whether he will fight Sullivan or not. Whatever money is put up will be in the hands of Al. Smith, who was the stakeholder in the Fitzsimmons Corbett match.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Democratic Caucus on the Senatorial Question—Chipley in the Lead.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 15.—Forty-one Democrats, members of the Florida Legislature, signed a call this morning for a caucus to-night on the Senatorial question, but as forty-nine names were required for a majority the caucus adjourned until Monday evening without action. The opponents of a caucus, mostly Call men, mustered twenty-two at a conference to-day. The prospects are that the first ballots for Senator will be taken next Tuesday without caucus nomination and with Chipley well in the lead. Of the one hundred members in joint session ninety-six are Democrats.

WARM WIRELETS.

Fire at New Orleans, yesterday caused a loss of $400,000, with insurance, $293,000.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. W. Rollins to be postmaster at Asheville, N. C.

Father Kneipp, well-known through his famous water cure, is reported to be dying at Worishofen, Suadia.

J Leonard Mueller, general manager of the Snyder Banana Company of Mobile, Ala., shot himself in the head in the office of the company in that city. He will probably die.

Charles Hoffman, a respected citizen of Brunswick, Ga., committed suicide by shooting himself. Reverses in business and inability to get work caused the act.

There had been a great decrease in the virulence of the plague at Bombay. Only 890 cases and 164 deaths from the disease occurred last week, compared with 860 cases and 823 deaths during the preceding week.

At Georgetown, Del., James M. Gordy was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis, of New York, by throwing her into the Broadkill river at Milton, Del., on March 11.

Charles W. Spalding, Ex-president of the Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, and ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, has made a voluntary assignment to the University trustees of realty and bond securities approximating $400,000.

President McKinley has decided that he will be unable to attend the Nashville exposition on the opening day, May 1, but will formally notify the authorities that he will visit the exposition after the adjournment of Congress.

A party of ninety-one Chinamen has arrived in Montreal. They are going to work on the sugar plantations of Cuba, at the instance of the Spanish Government, which has sent agents to China to induce immigration, guaranteeing steady employment.

Hon. William J. Bryan addressed over 4,000 people at Music Hall, Cincinnati. His lecture was on bimetallism and it was delivered under the auspices of the Ohio Valley bimetallic league. After the oration he was given a banquet by the members of the league.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, the wife of Henry Ward Beecher's accuser, died on Tuesday last at her home in Brooklyn. The news of her death was not made public until yesterday. Since the famous Beecher trial she had shared her home with her widowed daughter. Theo. Tilton, her husband, is in Paris, where he lived since the Beecher trial.

AMONG THE DEAD.

The conversation turned on yellow fever, and I gave my experience:

"I have had the fever more than once—that is, if the opinion of a surgeon be worth anything. You see, gentlemen, it was this way: I had had the fever in New Orleans in 1853—bad case, so the doctor said—but recovered, and, after drifting around the world, I brought up in the harbor of Havana one fine day in June, first mate of a trim little bark.

"In those days there was a 'yellow fever hospital' there, and in the season merchant vessels' crews were taken by M. Jacques at so much a head, by contract! If taken sick, they were cured or killed—generally the latter—without further charge, but if no contract was made why, you paid by the day; but, if ill, go to the hospital you must, by a Spanish ordinance.

"Well, you see, our boys commenced to go under, first one and then another, until I had hardly any one left, and to end this part I was lugged off myself to the 'Beglas.' They broke the fever off me, when I began to get so hungry I could have eaten a donkey, I think; but it was no use. Soup, gentlemen, a very little bread, and that was all. I complained to the house surgeon. He spoke of relapse, fatal results, etc., but I was not satisfied with that, so I watched my chance and got a piece of cake one night at 12 o'clock. Never did anything taste so good. Then I went to sleep.

"Old 'Down Below,' as the sailors called him, used to come round every morning at 10 o'clock, and when he entered my ward I was the first one he visited.

"'You have been eating,' said he. I denied it, but he didn't believe me and passed on with the cheering remark that 'I was a dead man.' I laughed, but soon after I began to feel queer. The servant looked very impertinent, and I became oblivious to all surroundings in my attempt to correct him.

"I became conscious that evening when some one lifted up my eyelid and then said: 'Take him out. It's no use.' It flashed on me in a second that they were to take me out to die. When 700 or 800 are dying daily, they can't waste their time with them—at least they think they can't. I had seen many go the same road, and they never came back. So I felt the cool night breeze first, and then that sensation that is indescribable but inseparable from a dead-house. I was put down on my stretcher and left there to die, and I knew it. Pretty soon they brought in another one—he was raving—and then another one in the same condition. We were given up, and there was no time to waste on us. The first one, in his delirium, managed to get across my body, and there died. My brain never was so clear as it was that night, and after the other one was dead, which soon happened, I lived my life over again.

"The old songs I used to sing came back to me, and I could sing them, so to speak, internally. Scenes long forgotten passed in review, and, after I had gone through it all I thought that it was years that I had lain there, it seemed so long since I left the bark—so long since I had heard any one speak. Gentlemen, I lived 10,000 years that night. I could feel my hand against my side as you feel with your hand asleep, as you term it. I could feel the dead man across me, as though he were pressing some one else, and then by and by a slight rose-ate hue took my eyelids. What was it? I could not open them. Was it the translation of the soul to the other, the great unknown, world beyond the dark river? I thought so. I was not afraid. I thought, 'I am dead.'

"The hue became more intense—it was the sun—and with it came the carriers of the dead. Men dying with Yellow Jack must be buried soon, and so they bury early those who die during the night. I was the first in. I would be the last out.

"I heard the steps of the negroes as they became fainter in their retreat, and as they became louder in their advance I felt the stretcher lifted up, the oscillating motion as they bore me along, when, like a flash of lightning, came the conviction that I was not dead. I could not move. I tried in vain to open my eyes. I prayed that they would cast their eyes upon me, but I felt they would not. I could not see, but I knew they were not looking at me. I have heard the word agony used, gentlemen, but I never appreciated it until that moment. I never felt the meaning of it until then. Was I to be buried alive? How long before it would be over? Would they walk over my head, and could I then hear them? Did the earth transmit sound vertically as well as horizontally? And how long before it would be all over?

"At last one carrier made a misstep, the stretcher canted to one side and my head dropped down. They noticed that—then my face. They dropped the stretcher and went away. Soon the surgeon came.

"'Take him back,' said he. 'I'll try what I can do.'

"I had no pulse. My heart did not beat. They poured something down my throat. It cut its way down like a thread of fire. It increased in dimensions—that warm feeling—and soon in a pleasant swoon I lost all sense of everything. I awoke toward evening and could open my eyes. I could move. When the surgeon spoke, he merely said:

"'You were saved by 15 feet, my boy.'

"In two weeks I was aboard the ship again, and I was the only one left of 15.

"I did not feel it yet, the horrible thing I had gone through, until they reported the death of the captain. 'Died in the deadhouse,' they said. 'Buried this morning.' Then I got out of my berth, gentlemen, and I believe if ever a sincere prayer was offered to the 'throne of heavenly grace' it was mine that night on board that vessel in the harbor of Havana."—Exchange.

A 2,500 VOLT SHOCK.

How It Feels if It Does Not Kill You Outright.

The following details of a recent electric accident are interesting and may be useful. An electrical engineer was standing on a chair ready to move a reversing switch on the arc lamp side of a rectifier for lighting a series of 60 lamps (3,000 volts). He casually placed his hand on the metal cover of an ammeter, which was in series with another 60 lamp circuit, and, turning to the left and leaning back to make an observation, still standing on the chair, he placed his left hand on an iron pillar. Now, the ammeter case proved to be in metallic contact (accidental) with the light leads, and as the return wire was "earthed" there played through the body from hand to hand a current under a pressure of nominally 3,000 volts. As a matter of fact, the electromotive force, tested between the points of contact by a Kelvin electrostatic voltmeter, proved to be 2,500 volts.

He says that the first thing he realized was that he found himself standing on the floor, but has no clear idea as to whether he jumped off or was "knocked off." The forearm was "drawn up close to the chest" and the hands clinched. From a little above the elbow downward he described a "feeling of pulsation" and a violent beating in exact step with the alternators, running 83 periods per second. All power of movement below the elbow was absolutely lost, but the arm at the shoulder could be moved from the side. The pulsations, although still retaining their periodicity, soon became less violent, and motor power returned successively in the muscles that move the elbow, wrist and fingers. In three minutes he felt "none the worse." There was no sensation of burning at the moment, but ten minutes afterward the hands became painful, and examination showed a burn on the tip of the left middle and ring fingers and on the back of the right little and ring fingers, with a seared line across the lower portion of the palm. There has been no other effect excepting that he expresses himself as feeling "decidedly better in general health."

What current did the body receive? With the contacts named, I estimate that the resistance of the body might be 10,000 ohms.—Lancet.

Her Selection.

"How did you happen to insure in that particular company?"

"I consulted the wishes of my wife."

"Of course; that's very praiseworthy. But—does she know anything about life insurance companies?"

"Yes. She investigated and found that this one always issues the prettiest calendars."—Washington Star.

France has, on the German frontier, three first class fortresses—Belfort, Verdun and Blancon; on the Belgian frontier, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras and Donay; on the Italian, Lyon, Grenoble and Besancon, and on the Atlantic coast, Rochefort, Lorient and Brest.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a tonic; it is not a nervine; it is as much better than all these as a diamond is better than cut glass. It is the

Best Spring Medicine

In the world. It *cures*. We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts.

mar 18 tf

The Baboon Replaces the Dog.

Speed is a form of equipment in which the dog excels the baboon, and as an aid in the direct pursuit of animals it must always be inferior to what Dr. Caius calls the "leporarii"—the "chasing dogges." But in the great and justly prized gift of scent the monkey has the advantage, though dogs have for centuries been bred with a view to the development of that particular gift, and have both in sport and in their use as detectives and watches become almost indispensable aids to man. Among the very few instances in which the animal has been taken wild and used intelligently as a servant it has been found that he cannot only find edible plants by scent, which the truffle hunters' poodles are trained to do, but can be used to discover hidden water—a unique instance of animal service. Le Vaillant, the African traveler, gives an account of a tame baboon—probably a chacma from South Africa—which illustrates its fitness as a watch, a hunter and a procurer of food and water more fully than any others record.

This monkey, by sheer force of brains, took command of the dogs kept to protect the camp and used and directed them just as the older baboons command and direct the rest of their tribe. "By his cries," says Le Vaillant, "he always warned us of the approach of an enemy before my dogs discovered it. The dogs were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and I was at first vexed with them for deserting their duties. When he once had given the alarm, they would all stop to watch for his signal, and on the least motion of his eyes or the shaking of his head I have seen them all rush forward to the quarter toward which they observed that his looks were directed."—Cornhill Magazine.

The Graveyard on Boston Common.

Although the burying ground at the Boylston street end of the Common is not the most ancient in town, nor specially noted for the resting place of distinguished men, it is a picturesque place. It is worthy of note that when it was established, in 1756, it was called the South Burying ground, as indicative of its being far out toward the end of the town. Contrary to the general impression it is not and never has been a part of the Common, but was formerly a portion of the land of Colonel Thomas Fitch's pasture bordering on Frogg lane, as our Boylston street was then called. One mystery in connection therewith has never been cleared away. It is concealed in the following inscription on a small stone:

> * * * * * *
> Son to Cap. Will * * *
> & Mary his wife. Died
> Aug't 24th, 1749. Aged 14
> Days.

As the date of the stone is seven years before the cemetery was established, it has given rise to many conjectures. Why this unknown babe was buried in a pasture remains an unanswered question.—Boston Traveller.

An Apt Rejoinder.

A clever New York girl made an apt rejoinder last winter in London. She was invited to meet the Prince of Wales at breakfast with some other Americans. During breakfast the prince rallied her countrymen good humoredly on the liberty taken by Americans in "clipping the king's English," robbing words of letters in pronunciation. After they had risen from the table he found the shy little girl in a corner and asked her kindly, "What in London has most impressed you?"

"Sinpul, your highness," was the timid reply.

"Sinpul?" said the puzzled prince.

"Oh, yes! There is nothing in the town as wonderful to me."

"I am afraid," he said, with a slight expression of annoyance, "that you know my London better than I. Sinpul? Is it a theater—a cafe—what is it?"

"A church, your highness. We Americans would call it St. Paul, but as you call St. John, Sinjun, this, it seems, must be Sinpul."

The prince laughed heartily and declared himself fairly worsted.—Exchange.

A Wise Toad.

A good story is told of a toad which noticed that swarms of flies were attracted by the sour meal left in the saucer after the chickens in a certain farmyard were done feeding. Every day, toward evening, he makes his appearance in the yard, hops to the saucer, climbs in and rolls over and over until he is covered with meal and then lies still to await his prey. He does not have long to wait, for the flies attracted by the smell of the meal soon swarm around the tricky toad and whenever one passes within two inches of his nose his tongue darts out and the fly disappears. His plan has worked so well that he has now taken it up as a regular business.—Housewife.

Theatrical Smoke.

The method by which this effect is produced contradicts the proverb, "Where there is smoke there is fire," for a quantity of hot water poured upon a shovelful of quicklime will create smoke enough to simulate the smokiest of chimneys. The possibilities of smoke or steam as an aid to illusive effect have not yet, however, been exhausted. Probably the day is not far distant when some enterprising manager will introduce behind the footlights—but, we hope, no farther—a realistic imitation of a London fog.—Chambers' Journal.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market Street.

There is not a line in this Advertisement that is not

Brimful of Money Saving Chances.

Special cash sale of Muslin Underwear and Ladies' Wrappers, commencing Monday, April 12th, and continuing as long as goods last.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Hemmed and Tucked, nicely made. This sale 19 cents per pair and only three pair allowed to each customer.

Ladies' Night Gowns, Ruffled and Tucked, full size and nicely made. This sale only 41 cents. Only two garments allowed to each customer.

Muslin Cambric "Corset" Covers, nice quality, and trimmed with Embroidery. This sale only 17c. Only three to each customer. Also a line of better quality equally as low in prices.

Wrappers, Wrappers, Wrappers.

Ladies' Wrappers, nicely made. Latest styles in Percales and Cambrics, in all colors, really worth more for making. This sale only 73 cents each. Only three to each customer.

Ladies' Wrappers, better quality, and Trimmed Waist, lined, actually cost more for making. This sale only $1.00. Only three allowed to each customer.

Ladies' Wrappers in Lawns and Dimities, and nicely trimmed with Lace Embroidery at prices lower than material.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing the best and largest selected stock of Ladies' Washable Shirt Waists in the city, in the latest styles and in all the new materials, including

ORGANDIES, LAPPETS, BATISTES, PERCALE AND CAMBRICS,

with self or detachment Collars and Cuffs,

Prices From 25c to $1.98 Each.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is complete with all the latest styles.

Mail orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR.

ap 10 tf

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service! Quickest Routes!

AND A

HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.

6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

OR

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

CUT PRICES AT

Mercer & Evan's.

Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

ICE CREAM!

Parties, Excursions and Picnics

Furnished at Low Prices.

Parlors open till 10 P. M.

E. Warren & Son.

ap 9 tf

Now is the Time to Make Your

DEPOSIT IN THE

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 28 tf